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BULGARIAN DELEGATE TO EAST-WEST CONFERENCE ANALYZES RESULTS

AU211152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Gero Grozev, CSCE National Committee chairman: "Cooperation Instead of Confrontation"]

[Text] The second Vienna conference on future East-West cooperation for the period 1979-85 was held from 5 through 8 March 1979 under the slogan: "Cooperation Instead of Confrontation."

The conference was held under complicated international circumstances, determined by the intensified actions of the enemies of peace, detente and cooperation, and by the gross, absolutely unjustified and cynical aggression of the Beijing hegemonists against Socialist Vietnam. The common interests and the concern about peace and the peoples' fate brought together over 400 eminent representatives of business circles, public organizations, movements for European security and cooperation, as well as scientists and economic experts from European countries and the United States in the capital of Austria in order to discuss the future cooperation among socialist and capitalist countries.

The first Vienna conference held in 1974 marked the beginning of the establishment of a permanent dialog on this cooperation, and positive results did not fail to materialize. The CSCE final Act, signed in Helsinki a year later in 1975, became a powerful incentive, a long term program and a reliable guideline in the consolidation of the process of detente, in expanding and intensifying cooperation in all spheres of life, including economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The second Vienna conference was convened not only to assess the successes achieved and to exchange opinions on the significance of cooperation between East and West, but mainly to outline future prospects and determine exact opportunities, as well as to take new initiatives and concrete measures for the further practical implementation and further development of cooperation, under the present existing conditions, in Europe and throughout the world.

In their work the conference delegates were guided by the understanding, as was also set forth in the closing communique, that the development of cooperation among countries with different social and economic systems in the sectors of energy, trade, transportation, environment, science and technology, as well as in other economic spheres, is contributing to a more efficient utilization of existing resources and accelerates economic and social progress, as well as improves living conditions and, at the same time, contributes to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Basing themselves on these ideas and on the interests of their own countries, firms and organizations, the delegates held serious and useful talks. The difference in the interests explains to a great extent the difference in ideas and proposals on certain subjects and issues. The common interest and understanding that international economic cooperation is built upon the basis of the principles od equal rights, mutual interests and upon the principle of the most-favored-nation clause in the trade sector, as well as upon the basis of other forms of foreign policy, scientific and technological relations, prevailed during the conference.

At its closing session the conference also confirmed the recommendations submitted by the various working groups.

In the sector of energy and natural resources the point of view, expressed in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, that energy resources are a suitable sector for consolidating long-term economic cooperation through the implementation of joint projects based on mutual interests, was confirmed.

Therefore, it was recommended that an all-European conference on energy problems be organized and held. It would be likely to contribute to the implementation of large projects aimed at mutually covering energy needs and at their most complete and efficient utilization.

Particular importance was attached to the application of new forms of large-scale and long-term cooperation in exploiting natural resources in industry, science and technology by clearly stressing the necessity of production sharing.

In the sector of scientific and technological cooperation recommendations were adopted based on the idea that this cooperation is necessary among individual states, firms and enterprises for solving global problems in the fields of energy, environment protection, agriculture, health care and transportation.

Debates on transportation problems took place on the basis of a report submitted by the Bulgarian delegation and documents submitted by our delegation and by the FRG delegation. The recommendations on this subject were mainly worked out and adopted on the basis of these above-mentioned documents. Having stressed the important role played by transportation in the development of international cooperation and in expanding economic relations, the conference recommended that efforts be concentrated on international and national scales for facilitating and simplifying, as well as synchronizing, customs procedures in checking means of transportation at borders, as well as for improving the conditions of international transportation and allowing the interested countries to participate in this transport on the basis of mutual advantage. Great attention was devoted to the question of creating more favorable conditions for the development of international automobile transport and water transportation.

As to the environmental protection problems, the main recommendation is to contribute by all efforts and means to convening an all-European conference on these questions to be held by the end of this year. Such a conference would be likely to contribute to the adoption of respective measures in connection with resolving the most important problems of environmental protection and, to put it more precisely, the conference would contribute to the creation and practical application of special technological processes likely to reduce industrial waste to a minimum and thus to cut down pollution considerably.

In addition to recommendations submitted on the basic problems of East-West cooperation, the conference adopted a final communique and decided to create an international council in which each participating country of this movement would be represented by three delegates. The conference also established an executive committee composed of 11 delegates. The purpose is not to create a new international organization, but just to consolidate the successes achieved and to look for and apply in practice concrete measures for implementing new initiatives and insuring the necessary continuity in the periods between different conferences.

All these things speak for the businesslike character of the Vienna conference, which unanimously adopted important recommendations regarding new initiatives for the development of cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries for the period up to 1985. It is worth stressing once more that the recommendations on convening an all-European conference on environmental protection and the recommendations on the preparation of a European energy conference are of exceptional political and economic importance.

There is no doubt that the implementation of most recommendations will, above all, depend upon the good will of the governments of the "East-West" movement participating countries. The public, in turn, must exert a persevering influence upon the implementation of the new initiatives adopted in Vienna.

Nevertheless, the most important characteristic features of the second Vienna conference are its great political spirit and its tremendous political importance.

The unanimity in acknowledging the necessity of consolidating the process of detente, the significance of the CSCE held in Helsinki and its final act as a long-term program of action, and the resolve to confidently proceed along the path of cooperation and not along the path of confrontation are of exceptionally great political importance. And this is true despite the controversial nature of contemporary international relations. Its great political importance is also demonstrated by the fact that the Vienna conference is considered an important step forward toward the practical implementation of the Helsinki agreements, as well as toward the creation of a favorable atmosphere in connection with the successful holding of the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980.

The Bulgarian delegation, which actively participated in the work of the different individual groups as well as in the comprehensive activities of the conference, also contributed considerably to the success achieved by the Vienna conference.

The decision that Bulgaria should be represented both in the international council and in the executive committee of the "East-West" cooperation movement also represents a well-deserved recognition of our country's policy of peace, security and cooperation, a policy most actively supported by the Bulgarian public.

CSSR ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MAKEUP

LD231052 Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, (CETEKA correspondent)--Consensus is among the most important of the new rules of procedure adopted by the UN Disarmament Committee, as efficient measures can be adopted only in this manner, Czechoslovak Ambassador Miloslav Ruzek told CETEKA today. He recalled that the socialist countries tabled at the very beginning of this year's Disarmament Committee session proposals to start talks on halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and to reduce their stockpiles up to total liquidation. Speaking about the reconstruction of the Disarmament Committee, Ruzek appreciate the participation of France, which formerly did not work in the committee, and the bigger representation of the developing countries. On the other hand, China's absence seriously threatens the results of the committee work, as important agreements remain a piece of paper if not agreed upon by all nuclear powers, Miloslav Ruzek said.

GDR PAPER WRITES ON WEST'S MBFR 'DELAYING TACTICS'

LD260952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0516 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The Vienna talks on the limitation of armaments in Europe are bogged down owing to the delaying tactics by the Western delegations which now claim that the socialist countries maintain an army in central Europe 150,000-men stronger than the NATO states." This is stated in the Monday edition of the GDR trade union paper TRIBUTE in its weekly political review. NATO did not offer any explanation about its estimate methods which are quite clearly wrong, so that the discussion on numbers which has been going on for 3 years still continues. The paper goes on to say: "One must assume that NATO is not concerned with ending this futile quarrel and adopting realistic measures to limit armaments. On the other hand, since 8 June 1978 there has been a proposal by the socialist states based on the really existing balance of strength in central Europe. Its discussion and the elaboration of concrete and mutually acceptable agreements could bring the Vienna negotiations forward. But this requires realism by the Western states which must at long last abandon their bogey about a "danger from the East."

TIRANA RADIO SCORES MONDALE'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

AU251825 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is on a trip to Latin America. He has visited Brazil and Venezuela. As is known, the leader of the American administration, Carter, recently visited Mexico. (?These frequent trips) by the top White House leaders are closely connected with the political situation on the Latin American Continent. The current political situation created in Latin America is such that anti-Americanism has assumed striking proportions. Latin American countries and peoples are resisting the neocolonialist and predatory policy of American imperialists on that continent. Many of them have taken a number of nationalization measures to protect their economies. These measures have, to a great extent, affected the neocolonialist interests.

It is for this reason that American imperialism, which cannot in any way reconcile itself to the existing unfavorable situation at all, is doing its utmost to preserve its domination, its traditional spheres of influence. Under the circumstance American imperialism is engaged in intensive political activity, ranging from compliments and smiles down to open threats. It is trying to fully activate the pro-American reactionary regimes in the respective geographical regions, promising to them support and political and economic assistance so that they may make greater efforts to protect American interests.

In Venezuela, Vice President Mondale conferred with the top officials of that country. He did not fail to note the friendship which the United States seeks from Venezuela. It is known that Venezuela in one of the Latin American countries known for its rich oil resources. Under the circumstances of the energy crisis, which has gripped the United States for a long time and is expected to deteriorate further in the near future, the basis on which the United States builds its friendship is obvious. Such a superficial benevolent policy of the United States is, in itself, fraught with very dangerous consequences for the Latin American peoples and countries because its main purpose is to enslave them economically and politically.

ATA EXCORIATES SOVIET-THAI HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

AU241532 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 24, ATA--The chieftain of the reactionary regime of Thailand, Chamanan, is on a visit in the Soviet Union for several days now. He has had meetings and conducted talks with top ranking Kremlin officials, including Brezhnev, Kosygin, etc. Upon Chamanan's stay in Moscow the Soviet social-imperialist chieftains have continually eulogized him and the regime he is heading, have expressed their satisfaction to him about the road the Soviet-Thai relations have taken and their further development. The mouthpiece of the Soviet social-imperialists, TASS, wrote on this occasion that "the extension and strengthening of Soviet-Thai collaboration in many directions will serve the interests of the two countries". This is a new testimony to the aims of the Soviet social-imperialists to intensify collaboration with the most reactionary regimes in the world. The Bangkok regime pursues an anti-people and oppressive policy inside the country and pursues a policy of close collaboration with American imperialism to which it has sold out the national interests. It also maintains close relations with such reactionary regimes as those of Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, etc.

The policy of "friendship" and collaboration with these regimes pursued by Moscow is linked with its imperialist strategy in Southeast Asia in particular, and in Asia in general.

As experience has shown, the Soviet Union is fiercely contending with U.S. imperialism and Chinese social imperialism for zones of influence and domination in that region.

The "cordial" reception of Chanaman in Moscow is linked precisely with this inter-imperialist rivalry, with the elbowing policy the imperialist superpowers pursue to extend their presence wherever possible. Such an interlacement of the imperialist interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and now of China is fraught with grave consequences for the independence and freedom of the peoples and countries of the above region.

ATA CITES VNA ON CONTINUED PRC PRESENCE IN VIETNAM

AU241525 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 24, ATA--Despite the pompous statements made by the Chinese social imperialists that allegedly they are withdrawing their troops from Vietnam, in fact they are maintaining occupied many border areas of that country.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, VNA, broadcast a statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam yesterday, emphasizing, that in opposition with the statements of the Chinese leadership that allegedly their troops have been withdrawn from Vietnam, the truth is quite different. The aggressive Chinese troops are still in Vietnamese territory on 18 centers in the Ha Tein, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son provinces. The Chinese soldiers, the above statement says, are digging trenches, building fortifications and strengthening the positions they have captured inside Vietnamese territory. They are doing this to maintain occupied some strategic centers. As well as this, the statement emphasizes that the Chinese aggressors continue to send troops on the border with Vietnam, seriously threatening the work and movement of the Vietnamese population in many border localities.

FRIENDLY TIES NOTED ON OCCASION OF GREEK HOLIDAY

Lleshi Greetings

AU241817 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Kostandinos Tsatsos, president of the republic of Greece:

On the occasion of Greece's national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself personally, cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Greek people and your own happiness. I avail myself of this opportunity to express the wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries may develop constantly.

ZERI I POPULLIT Article

AU251410 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 25, ATA--In an article published on occasion of the 158th anniversary of the independence of Greece, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes: Today it is a memorable day in the history of the Greek people who 158 years ago, on March 25, 1821, were liberated from the long Ottoman domination.

This has gone down into the history of Greece as an important event, because it marks the victory of the freedom and independence of the country, the successful crowning of the struggles and efforts of the Greek people for national freedom and independence.

History testifies to the fact that the Albanian people and the Greek one, as peoples of the two neighbouring countries, have assisted and supported one another, have fought together and have shed blood for freedom and independence against the same enemies in the past times and in the modern times as well. The Albanian people backed up the Greek people and supported them in the struggle for the proclamation of independence. The course of events shows that during the Second World War the Albanian people and the Greek one fought together, shed blood and made numerous sacrifices to achieve the victory over the savage enemies, Italian fascist aggressors and German Nazis.

The Albanian people have cherished and cherish the feelings of sincere friendship for the Greek people and have always been for the development and strengthening of the friendship and of the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of the policy of good neighbourliness, the observation of territorial integrity, the sovereignty and national independence, the noninterference in the home affairs of one another, of equality and mutual profit. It is understandable that the development of mutual relations on such basis serves the interests of our two peoples and two countries and at the same time, is in favour of the cause of the preservation of peace and security on the Balkanic Peninsula.

Good neighbourliness has always been and is one of the main directions of the consistent principled policy of the PSR of Albania in the relations with the states bordering her, because such a policy responds to the mutual interests of the peoples of our countries. "With Greece, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the meeting with the electors, on November 8, 1978, we maintain friendly relations. We have always wanted and want to live in good neighbourliness with the Greek people. The present Greek Government has responded to our wish so that tranquility exists on the borders of the two countries. This realistic stand of theirs is good. The relations in the field of trade and culture are developing in a satisfactory manner. We are ready to march on this road, which is to the good of our two peoples and we want to be always sincere friends with one another. The Albanian people notice that the Greek people too is for this friendship". The exchanges of the visits of the trade and cultural delegations and groups, of the artistic ensembles, etc., have helped the two peoples get better acquainted with one another and for the development of their friendship. Possibilities have been created to march on this road to our common interest. The Greek people know quite well that the Albanian people have not done and cannot do anything bad to them. Only the common enemies of the Albanian people and of the Greek people, the enemies of the freedom loving peoples, do not like the development of the good relations between the Albanian and Greek neighbouring peoples.

On occasion of the National Day of Greece, the Albanian people extend warm greetings to the Greek people and wish them further successes for the preservation and strengthening of national independence of their homeland, for prosperity and progress.

The newspaper BASHKIMI devotes an article to the national day of the Greek people.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CANADA

AU251348 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 25, ATA--On the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L), a delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania led by the member of the CC of the party Xhelil Gjoni left for Canada to attend the manifestations to be organized on occasion of the holding of the 6th Consultative Conference of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L).

EMBASSY IN PRC SHOWS FILM TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

AU251350 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] In the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Beijing screened recently two Albanian documentary films. The film show was attended by a number of students from Africa, America, Asia and Europe. They were received by Comrade Perlat Caushi, charge d'affairs ad interim of the embassy, and other officials. The guests were greeted by First Secretary Fatbardh Gega. Those attending watched the films with interest and applauded. They expressed their respect and sympathy for the glorious path followed by our people under the leadership of the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. A reception was given after the film show.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMEMORATES SECURITY FORCES ANNIVERSARY

AU212110 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Fecor Shehu: "A Steel-like Weapon of the Party and of the People"]

[Text] Thirty-six years ago, on 20 March 1943, in the fire of the antifascist national liberation struggle; on the instruction and the direct solicitude of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, the beloved arm of our people--the State Security--was formed.

With its roots in the fire of the antifascist national liberation struggle, led at all times by the party that gave it its birth, raised, educated and strengthened it daily and relying always on our magnificent people, the State Security, this steel-like weapon in the hands of the party and of the people, has always emerged victorious in its heroic struggle against internal and external enemies. From its very first activity, the State Security arm, securing at all times the party's leadership and the overall support and aid of the people, has honorably fulfilled its delicate tasks against all overt and covert subversive activities carried out by foreign invaders and internal traitors. The intelligence network that emerged from the ranks of the partisan formations was able to uncover and destroy boldly, intuitively and intelligently all the plans of the enemies from their very inception, as well as their forces and plans, thus carrying out the instruction issued by the supreme commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the first conference of the Albanian Communist Party, when he stressed that "the intelligence network is more than essential in order to carry on the struggle successfully and with fewer losses against the occupiers and their servants. Intelligence is one of the prerequisites for victory. Intelligence is the eyes and ears of war."

The activity of the intelligence service organs during the antifascist national liberation struggle was a broad and multilateral one. The political, military, economic and other information provided a sound basis for the party and the formations of the national liberation army to lead and direct the struggle and to be successful at all times. The failure of the plans hatched up by the invaders and the internal traitors, the failure of their various actions and operations, and particularly the winter operations in 1943-44 and the June 1944 operation; the security cover for the proceedings of the Permet Congress and the numerous actions carried out in a number of cities were the result of the heroic struggle of our national liberation army, in which the intelligence service also played a role.

During the first liberation years, too, the activity of the State Security organs within the framework of the entire activity of our armed forces, was raised to a higher level. The situation, the development of events and the exacerbation of the class struggle confronted the State Security organs with important tasks to uncover, track, strike against and liquidate all the remnants of reaction who had camouflaged and hidden themselves to escape the blow and to gain time and opportunity and to restore their "lost paradise."

The uncovering and destruction of the "Oath" ["Beselidhja"] of the reactionary leaders on the eve of the liberation, of the "Armed Rebellion" in Koplik and in Postribe, of the "Group of Deputies," of the Maliq saboteurs and of many other hostile organizations and groups, showed once again the might and vitality of the security organs.

In cooperation with the people and under the party's leadership, the State Security organs uncovered and struck against a number of organizations and espionage groups until 1948, such as "the Albanian Democratic Union," "the Committee of the Mountains," "the Technical Sabotage Group," "the Christian Democratic" group and so forth, and eliminated numerous armed bands.

Clearly seeing where the might of the State Security rested, the numerous internal and external enemies have tried and are trying to separate it from the party and the people and to transform it from an arm in the service of the party and of the people into an arm directed against them. This was the purpose which the Yugoslav revisionist agency set itself through the Trotskyite traitor Koci Xoxe and his servants, who tried to place the party under the police control of security. But due to the farsightedness of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha personally the Koci Xoxe agency received its deserved punishment--a punishment which has been and will be received by all the enemies who have tried or who will try to hinder the construction of socialism in our country and to disrupt even slightly the unbreakable unity between the party and the people.

As a result of the usurpation of power by the Khrushchevite revisionist clique in the Soviet Union, the military and political pressure and blackmail toward our country increased, in addition to the vicious economic blockade imposed by them. A characteristic of their hostile activity during this period was the coordination of subversive activity and the extension, perfecting and use of incisive overt and covert forms [of subversion]. Confronted with this feverish hostile activity, the lofty revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness of the State Security organs shone like never before, as was the case with all the other arms of the dictatorship of the proletariat which were strongly supported and aided by the people. A considerable contribution was made by the State Security organs in uncovering and smashing the big plot organized by those agents, Teme Sejko and Panajot Plaku, who were directed by foreign imperialist-revisionist intelligence services.

In recent years the plotters B. Balluku, P. Dume and H. Cako in the army; the saboteurs A. Kellezi, K. Theodhosi and K. Ngjela in the economy; and F. Pacrami and T. Lubonja in the field of ideology, who were uncovered and struck down by the party, intended to implement their diabolical hostile plans, to take power through a coup, to destroy the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and to place Socialist Albania back on the capitalist road. But due to the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's vigilance and maturity, and that of all our people, their profoundly hostile, conspiratorial and putschist activity was branded with the seal of infamous failure. Under the party's leadership,and tracking the threads of this plot step by step, the State Security organs uncovered facts and documents which have completely unmasked these enemies of our people's regime and clearly reveal their links with foreign capitalist-revisionist intelligence services.

Implementing the party's directives and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, in addition to the strong blows that they have always dealt the class enemies, the State Security organs have known how to make proper class differentiations, how to make a distinction between hostile activity and activity that was not hostile, thus correctly resolving the antagonistic contradictions between ourselves and the enemies, on the one hand, and the nonantagonistic contradictions that emerge within the people, and which are neither opportunistic nor sectarian. Through this work and the application of preventive measures, they have diverted from the mistaken path many elements who, in various conditions and circumstances, were unable to resist the great and comprehensive pressure exerted on us by the reactionary bourgeois and revisionist ideology.

The entire activity of the State Security organs rests on our socialist legality. They have not only struggled for the implementation of this legality on their part, but also, simultaneously, for the stringent implementation of the laws and other acts subordinate to the law on the part of the state and economic organs, as well as on the part of all citizens.

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The 36 years that have elapsed since the creation of the State Security arm have been years of an uninterrupted heroic struggle, 36 years of innumerable efforts and eye-to-eye clashes with the internal and external enemies, as well as with foreign intelligence agencies. They have been 36 years of struggle, sometimes bloody and sometimes bloodless, sometimes noisy and sometimes silent. This heroic struggle has called for the lives of numerous members of the security forces. And they have given their lives without hesitation because this was the way the party educated and tempered them, because this was the way the people wanted them to be, the people who gave them birth. They were convinced that their blood and their lives served the great cause of the fatherland, the revolution and socialism. Therefore, in celebrating the date of 20 March, we remember with love, respect and profound honor the martyrs of the heroic arm of the State Security and will always remember them in this way, because they live in the hearts and minds of the people.

Presently, in the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement, as in the case of all the armed forces and the other organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Security arm is also confronted with the task of remaining, as always, at the height of its noble mission. [paragraph continues]

As the historic Seventh AWP Congress and the sixth AWP Central Committee plenum have instructed, the State Security organs are confronted with the tasks of further improving method and style at all levels of command, strengthening proletarian discipline, fulfilling all tasks successfully and on time, never falling into euphoria, and of constantly raising its ideological level on the basis of the study of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of our party and Comrade Enver; raising their professional standards and constantly improving the method of work on a more scientific basis, strengthening revolutionary vigilance to a higher level and further improving the moral and political traits of the members of the State Security. The constant strengthening of the leadership role of the party organizations, the resolute implementation of its correct Marxist-Leninist line and strong reliance on the broad masses of the people constitute, as hitherto, also in the future, the essential prerequisites to always carry out successfully the tasks entrusted by the party and the people to the State Security organs.

Thirty-six years have elapsed since the creation of the State Security arm. In celebrating this glorious anniversary, the members of this heroic arm promise the party, the people and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, that if necessary they will lay down their lives for the cause of the revolution and for the construction and defense of socialism in Albania.

BRIEFS

TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION--A government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey arrived in Albania today. The delegation is led by Guzay Guldere, general secretary of foreign trade at the Ministry of Trade. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri; Fiqret Elmazi, director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and others. Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other officials from the Turkish Embassy were also present. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

ENSEMBLE VISITS MACEDONIA--At the invitation of the Liman Kaba cultural association of Debar, the Laberia amateur artistic ensemble of Vlore left today for a tour of Macedonia. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

GREEK DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of Yannina University led by Rector Dr. Stephanos Papadopoulos, which had come to Albania for a friendly visit at the invitation of Tirana University, left today for Greece. During its stay in Albania the delegation visited several districts, touring industrial and agricultural centers and educational, scientific and cultural institutions. The delegation was received by Tirana University Rector Dr. Petrit Radovicka, who accompanied it during its visits in Tirana and several other cities. Before leaving, the delegation was also received by Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; as well as by Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Lili Zhamo. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

JOURNALISTS' UNION MEETING--The Steering Council of the Union of Albanian Journalists met today at the club of the Union of Writers and Artists in Tirana. The meeting was also attended by chief editors of newspapers and by the directors of local radio stations, as well as by Mehmet Karakushi, AWP Central Committee member. The meeting was opened by Agim Popa, chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT. Cajup Rusmali, deputy chairman of the Union of Albanian Journalists, read a paper entitled: "The Tasks of the Media in Connection with the Current Situation under Conditions of the Imperialist-Revisionist Blockade." The paper and the ensuing discussions contained fruitful ideas on how to raise the standard of political writing to a higher level corresponding to the very important tasks posed by the party in the current period. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET HUNGARY ON 1919 REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

AU231300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Text] BTA--Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Georgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils we send on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian communists, all the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf ardent communist greetings and most cordial friendly wishes to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to all Hungarian communists, to the fraternal Hungarian people and to you, personally.

The proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils was a historic event not only for Hungary but also for the international communist and workers movement because it was carried out under the direct influence and example of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Hungarian Republic of Councils, the existence of which lasted only 133 days, set an example of unprecedented heroism, intense revolutionary activity and high responsibility for the destiny of the Hungarian people. Its leaders were eminent Hungarian revolutionaries-internationalists, among whom Bela Kun stands out.

The international proletariat, and particularly the Soviet Union led by the great Lenin, enthusiastically welcomed the Hungarian socialist revolution and rendered it their selfless fraternal aid. The heroic deed of the Hungarian workers class also found a deep response among the Bulgarian people and cordial support from the Bulgarian communists. We are proud of the fact that Bulgarian internationalists also struggled in the ranks of the Hungarian Red Army for the defense of the young republic against the counterrevolution and the imperialist intervention.

Though defeated, the Hungarian Republic of Councils left a deep mark in the memory of the Hungarian people. The years of "white terror" did not crush their faith in the victory of the communists' ideas. The long-expected victory was achieved on 4 April 1945 thanks to the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army and to the glorious battles of the Hungarian working people under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist Party.

Fraternal Hungary today is confidently building a developed socialist society by implementing into life the programs of the 11th MSZMP Congress. The Hungarian People's Republic follows an intensive peaceful foreign policy aimed at strengthening international security and deepening the process of detente and disarmament.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian working people are genuinely happy that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples are constantly deepening and developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Bulgaria's and Hungary's active participation in the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA is a reliable guarantee for the peaceful development and constant upsurge of our peoples and it also contributes to the strengthening of the socialist community, peace, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

On the occasion of this remarkable jubilee, we express heartfelt wishes to you, dear comrades, to all Hungarian communists and to all Hungarians for further greater successes in building a developed socialist society in your splendid motherland, in the struggle for peace, security and progress in the world as well as for the triumph of communist ideals.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO THEIR GREEK COUNTERPARTS

AU241919 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--The president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Greece, Mr Constandinos Tsatsos, on the occasion of his country's national day in which sincere greetings and wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Greek people are conveyed.

"I am confident," it is emphasized in the cable, "that the trust and understanding between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece will continue to find expression in a still more fruitful cooperation in the interests of the two neighbouring peoples, of peace and security in the Balkans and the world."

On the same occasion Prime Minister Stanko Todorov has sent a telegram of greetings to the prime minister of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm my confidence that goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of the two neighbouring peoples, of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world", reads the telegram.

On the occasion of Greece's national day the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev, has sent a telegram to Mr Dimitrios Papaspirou, president of the parliament of the Republic of Greece.

BCP CC GREETS THIRD CONGRESS OF CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY

AU251902 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)--The CC of the BCP sends comradely greetings and good wishes for fruitful work to the delegates to the third extraordinary congress of the Parti Congolais du Travail.

"The Bulgarian communists follow with attention and a sense of international solidarity the struggle of the Congolese people for national and social progress on the basis of the invincible ideas of scientific socialism. We are confident that the decisions of the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Labour Party will play an important role in the further strengthening of unity in the party ranks, in the still closer rallying of the patriotic forces in the country in fulfillment of the tasks of the successful continuation of the progressive socioeconomic transformations and in the further consolidation of the socialist orientation of the People's Republic of Congo", the telegram reads.

Confidence is expressed in it that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Party will continue to develop in the interests of the two peoples, in the name of the common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and against any other reactionary forces, for peace and security in the world, for socialism.

BCP CC GANCHO GANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

AU251642 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Gancho Ganev, BCP Central Committee member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management at BCP Sofia City Committee, returned today from the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegation conducted talks on further developing the cooperation between the BCP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

FINANCE MINISTER BELCHO BELCHEV VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

AU241917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav commission for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, has been received in Belgrade by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Committee. Talks on certain problems of economic cooperation between the two countries were held. Belcho Belchev attended a meeting of the chairmen of this joint commission. A number of measures for further developing trade, specialization and production-sharing were outlined. Today Minister Belcho Belchev left Belgrade for home.

LUKANOV-LED STATE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU260844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 26 March a Bulgarian state delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, departed for Moscow. The delegation will take part in the regular meeting of CEMA's executive committee.

TODOR ZHIVKOV TO VISIT CUBA FIRST PART OF APRIL

AU251900 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba during the first half of April at the invitation of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the State Council and prime minister of the Republic of Cuba, Mr Fidel Castro Ruz.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GDR'S MITTAG 24 MARCH

AU241918 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 24, (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received Mr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, who is on a holiday in this country. During the conversation views were exchanged on questions connected with the further deepening and expansionof economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Manfred Schmidt, the GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the meeting which passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES SOFIA WORKING PEOPLE

AU232100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a letter of congratulations to the Sofia working people on their contribution to the successful implementation of the tasks connected with currency in 1978. The letter stresses that the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have expressed their high appreciation of the contribution of the workers class, of the agricultural workers and specialists, as well as of the engineering-technical cadres in our capital to the implementation of the currency tasks and have declared the city of Sofia as national frontranker of 1978 in this sector. The letter has been published in tonight's issue of the daily VECHERNI NOVINI.

KRUSTYU TRICHKOV CHAIRS CONTROL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU232050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] The Uniform National Control System held a meeting today on its work in 1978. Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the State Control Committee, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a report. In analysing the activities of the control organs Comrade Trichkov concluded that these activities have considerably contributed to the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy. Reserves have been uncovered for the overfulfillment of the state plan amounting to 370 million leva and formerly unused machines and equipment worth 39 million leva have been put into operation. In this connection Comrade Trichkov stressed the particularly great role of the people's control committees in enterprises and of their role in the educational process as well as in the preventive measures made possible through control. In summing up the opinions expressed in the report and the recommendations submitted for future work, Comrade Krustyu Trichkov declared as follows in his closing speech:

[Trichkov--begin recording] "The effect of today's session will be great if this session serves as an opportunity for further revelations and for better understanding the contradictions existing [words indistinct], particularly at the present moment, when we are setting forth the tasks of increasing the economic effect in all activities and in all places. I would like to stress that the efforts of the people's control committees must be directed mainly at improving the economic approach and at the tasks assigned by Comrade Todor Zhivkov on 9 January 1979. Our main attention must be devoted to the necessity of using the economic levers, the economic sanctions, and the economic means of exerting influence. Without underestimating the role of various control organs, we must obviously once more stress that the most important opportunities in this respect are given to the internal control organs, to the organs which are acting within the systems themselves, and above all to the control sections." [end recording]

KOMSOMOL PLENUM RELIEVES FIRST SECRETARY SHTERYANOV

AU232039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The sixth plenum of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee was held in Sofia today.

The plenum was attended by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The plenum relieved Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, from his post because he is transferred to other responsible work. Anastasiy Donchev and Stoyan Stoyanov, secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee, were also relieved from their posts because of their transfer to responsible party and state work. Georgi Tanev, former first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug Komsomol committee, was unanimously elected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The plenum elected Nikolay Dobrev, former first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Komsomol committee, Belcho Ivanov, former first secretary of the Shumen Okrug Komsomol committee and Aleksandur Emilov, former secretary of the BCP "Lenin" district committee in Sofia, as secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee. The plenum was also attended by Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

LOCAL ELECTIONS HELD; ZHIVKOV VOTES IN SOFIA

AU251408 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Excerpts] Today the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria exercise their supreme right of power bestowed on them by the constitution in that they are called upon to vote in the elections for people's councils and organs of municipal authorities. A spontaneous and enthusiastic moment was the casting of the vote of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, at Sofia's Asen Zlatarov district, the 21st electoral district, where thousands of people greeted the chairman of the State Council and BCP Central Committee first secretary. In front of the voting place Comrade Todor Zhivkov was greeted by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Sofia city committee first secretary; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia City People's Council Executive Bureau; Lazar Stamboliev, first secretary of the BCP district committee; Fatherland Front members and many citizens.

BTA REPORTS ON NEW CONURBATION SYSTEM

AU241420 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--The dynamic development of Bulgaria during the last two decades has had an effect also on her territorial and urban structure. During this period have been set up the administration and economic units (counties), the large-scale agricultural enterprises (agro-industrial complexes), the outlines emerged of the unified system for complex communal services, towns and villages have been renovated and the first attempts at a harmonious organization of the environment have been made. These qualitative changes and the new approach to the concentration and specialization of production began gradually to raise new requirements to the system of rural and urban organizations. Assessed from the standpoint of these requirements, the possibilities of the now existing system have already been exhausted. It was decided, therefore, to set up conurbations as new territorial units. The conurbation system is a qualitatively new category in comparison with the individual town or with the group of towns and villages that are bound administratively. It constitutes a uniform social organism in which the towns and villages are linked by common production activity, communal services and common transport. The conurbation system comprises towns and villages the economic and social links of which are strengthening all the time and are regarded as an entity in solving the socioeconomic, town-and-country planning and cultural problems. In setting up the new territorial units a hitherto occurring weakness has been avoided: the concentration of public buildings and many communal services within the precincts of a single inhabited place. The new territorial organization creates all the prerequisites for the even development of the individual towns and villages incorporated in a particular conurbation. The 290 conurbations set up in compliance with these fundamental principles will be legalized with the forthcoming elections for people's councils on March 25.

CPCZ SENDS GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU221302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Hungary"]

[Text] Prague, 20 March--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. The telegram reads:

"Dear comrades,

On behalf of the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and people and on our own behalf we send you and through you to the people of the Hungarian People's Republic comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

Sixty years ago on 21 March 1919, the Hungarian workers class together with other working people took, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, political power and management of the state in Hungary into its own hands. The international proletariat received this fact with enthusiasm and deep sympathies. The Czechoslovak working people also expressed their support and solidarity for the Hungarian Republic of Councils. Under the influence of the ideas of Great October, as implemented by the revolutionaries in Hungary, the Slovak Republic of the Soviets was proclaimed in Czechoslovakia.

International imperialism, however, succeeded--by means of military intervention and with the aid of internal reactionary forces--in throttling the unfolding socialist revolution in Hungary.

The Hungarian Republic of Councils demonstrated, despite the short duration of its existence, what enormous possibilities open up before the working people if a united workers class, led by a united revolutionary workers party, when it takes the management of a country into its own hands. At the same time, however, it again exposed the danger and pernicious reformism for the international workers movement.

The liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army toward the end of World War II created new conditions for building socialism. The striking results in the development of the national economy, science, technology, culture and the socialist system achieved by the Hungarian working people in building a socialist society convincingly prove that under MSZMP leadership the Hungarian people and their workers class are successfully realizing the goals for the achievement of which the Hungarian proletariat established the Republic of Councils in 1919.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the people of the Hungarian People's Republic on the day of this significant anniversary in the history of the Hungarian people and the international revolutionary workers movement many further successes in building an advanced socialist society.

We want to further intensify the traditional ties of friendship and internationalist solidarity between our Marxist-Leninist parties and the working people of both our countries in the interest of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the cause of peace and socialism in the world."

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK SEND GREETINGS ON IRAN'S NEW YEAR

AU221305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Iran"]

[Text] Prague, 20 March--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government and member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the Iranian new year. On the same occasion CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a congratulatory telegram to Karim Sanjabi, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

REPORTAGE ON UK TRADE SECRETARY SMITH'S VISIT

Barcak Reception

LD232204 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak today received British Secretary for Trade John Smith for talks on the further development of trade relations and problems of broader economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in industry. They also discussed the possibilities of promoting cooperation between the two countries' chambers of commerce and industry.

Strougal Meeting

LD232205 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today British Secretary of State for Trade John Smith, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. They discussed Czechoslovak-British relations in politics, economy and culture, and expressed their interest in further development of cooperation. Their main topic was economy and possibilities of intensification of cooperation in production, science and technology, and on third markets. Present at the talks were also Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak and British Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Peter John Ellison Male.

Chnoupek Meeting

LD232206 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today visiting British Secretary of State for Trade John Smith. They discussed development of bilateral relations and international topics.

End of Visit, Departure

LD241538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today John Smith, British secretary of state for trade, left Prague for London. At Ruzyne Airport, the guest was seen off by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and other officials of the ministry.

Shortly before his departure, the British secretary of state gave an interview to the Czechoslovak communications media. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity of talking with Czechoslovak representatives on questions of developing bilateral trade relations. He voiced the conviction that there exist possibilities for expanding trade relations in depth, in particular in the area of technology transfer and in scientific-technical cooperation.

TRHLIK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD232140 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik returned here from a visit to Romania. The delegation signed a protocol on establishing a joint government commission for cooperation in culture.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD232312 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly led by its Deputy Chairman R. Kartidjo ended today its official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Budapest. The delegation was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

R. Kartidjo said in an interview to Czechoslovak Radio, Television and CETEKA that the visit was successful, because it opened a way for further development of relations between the two countries. "I can draw the conclusion from the talks which had been carried out, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is ready to extend bilateral relations. I consider the prospects very good, mainly in economy and trade," R. Kartidjo said.

Speaking about his impressions of Czechoslovakia, R. Kartijdo said that he most admired the peaceful and joyful life of the people and the multitude of cultural monuments testifying to the high cultural level of the nation.

Indonesia is upset by the armed conflict in Southeast Asia, Indonesia and other ASEAN countries strive for a peaceful solution of all differences and actively fight for this in the international field, R. Kartidjo stressed.

TVORBA REVIEWS SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD242005 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The successful development of the Czechoslovak economy after the April 1969 session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee is dealt with by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Statistical Office Jan Kazimour in the latest issue of the weekly TVORBA.

The article points out that the situation was successfully consolidated and the economic apparatus with full implementation of the state plan restored already in the period before the 14th Communist Party Congress in 1971. The demanding tasks of the 5th Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) were successfully fulfilled and the national income was in 1975 fifty per cent higher than in 1968, mainly thanks to the 36 per cent growth of labour productivity.

The rate of growth of production in the past decade was considerably higher than in the 1959-1968 decade. The production of electricity increased by 76.2 per cent, cement by 52.8 per cent, nitrogen fertilizers by 131.9 per cent, plastic materials by 275.5 per cent. A total of 52.5 per cent more flats were constructed, and the production of grain increased by 63.2 per cent, eggs by 59.3 per cent and milk by 33 per cent.

The growth of production made it possible to increase also the living standard of the population, TVORBA writes.

The average incomes of employees in the socialist sector of the national economy reached 2,517 crowns per month last year, the social consumption 8,247 crowns per capital per year. A total of 10,500 million crowns were spent on children's allowances. Monetary incomes of the population increased by 87.7 per cent in the past decade and the retail trade turnover by 68.9 per cent.

The article points to the fact that this success has been achieved in Czechoslovakia despite the external difficulties in the country's economic conditions which started in 1973 and the need to cope with the consequences of the raw material and energy crisis. Czechoslovakia passed this period with relative success, though a better situation in the fuel energy base, a more speedy modernization of production and a more effective utilization of the scientific technical development still remain a serious task.

Despite great difficulties, a total of 133 million tons of coal were mined last year and the capacity of electric power plants increased by 1,042 megawatts in 1978, the weekly says.

Conditions are being created also for the further continuous development of economy, especially by intensified participation in the international division of labour, mainly within CMEA.

The implementation of the directives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, laid down in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th party congress, guarantees that the forthcoming years will be equally successful, if not more successful, as the past decade when the conclusions laid down by the new communist party leadership were implemented, the weekly points out.

U.S. IS BENEFICIARY OF MIDEAST 'SEPARATE AGREEMENT'

LD240742 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[(Rainer Koch) commentary]

[Text] This week the Israeli and Egyptian parliaments approved the draft of the separate agreement concluded between the two countries. Premier Begin and President as-Sadat, and probably President Carter, are to sign it on Monday. Who benefits from this separate treaty? (Rainer Koch) comments:

That it is not peace but political, economic and military objectives that are at stake is evident from the treaty. And it is even more evident from comments, like the gloss provided by Mr Begin to the Israeli Parliament. More about that later. The mere fact that two countries are making an agreement about a conflict that concerns a far greater number of peoples and states is telling.

Some may retort that a first step toward peace in the Middle East is better than nothing and that one can continue from here. But how--it may be rejoined--can a conflict be settled peacefully if the subject of the conflict is excluded? The two central issues--the future of the Palestinian people and the evacuation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967--play no part in the separate agreement. Such a paper, then, does not lead to peace but is calculated rather to exacerbate tensions. This opinion is shared by others in addition to ourselves and progressive forces in the Arab world. Virtually all Arab governments, with one exception, agree on it. This was confirmed yesterday by the heads of state of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Kings Khalid and Husayn.

Both U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Carter's security adviser, Brzezinski, vainly tried in recent weeks to persuade both men to change their minds. This treaty is unacceptable to the Arab world. If anyone doubted it, Begin's speech to the Knesset is likely to have taught him better. In this speech the Israeli premier made the Zionist stand very clear. If they have their way, there will never to be a Palestinian state and the occupied territories will not be returned. Begin invoked Zionist rights derived from the Bible. That recalls the territorial claims of the Maoists, who claim for China anything ever conquered by Chinese emperiors even hundreds of years ago.

Let us return to the separate agreement and U.S. interests. It is an open secret that the United States will obtain military bases in the Sinai Peninsula and Israel. It is known, moreover, that negotiations are going on for a military pact, initially between the U.S. and Israel, which is to be open to others to join. We now come to the heart of the matter. Washington's interest was great from the very start. It sought to build up positions of power in the Middle East--political, economic and military.

The role played by oil is revealed in a remark made by U.S. Energy Secretary Schlesinger, who described the safeguarding of his country's oil interests in the Middle East as a task greater than the one that led to the establishment of NATO. That has always been the motive behind the so-called peace initiatives. The haste of the last few weeks and months was necessitated by events in Iran. The loss of Iran was the loss an ally second only to Israel in the region.

Meanwhile, the aggressive CENTO pact has virtually fallen apart at Iran's initiative, and the Arab allies of the United States feel uneasy. Hence Carter's personal initiative. It has been noted in the U.S. with some discomfiture that not one vote in the Arab world has spoken in favor of the agreement.

SED GREETS HUNGARIANS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU221431 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 79 p 1 AU

["Cable to the leading representatives of the fraternal country: Greetings on the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils"]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Budapest

Dear comrades:

On the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils we convey to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as to the fraternal Hungarian people, the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

Inspired by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Hungarian workers class followed the example of their Russian class brothers, overthrew the exploiters system and established the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

In the 133 glorious days of the Councils' power the liberated proletariat under communist party leadership proved its ability to lead the Hungarian nation and to employ the workers' and peasants' power in the interest and for the benefit of the working people. The Hungarian Republic of Councils constitutes an outstanding period in the history of the Hungarian people and of the international workers movement.

After Hungary's liberation from fascism by the heroic Soviet Army the legacy of the Republic of Councils was fulfilled with the founding of the Hungarian People's Republic. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party the Hungarian workers class, in alliance with the other working classes and strata, has transformed Hungary into a flourishing country which is successfully fashioning the developed socialist society and which, as a solid component part of the socialist community of states, occupies a respected position in international life.

We are able to note with great pleasure and satisfaction tnat the revolutionary solidarity of the German and Hungarian workers class from the times of the Republic of Councils lives on in the firm combat community between the SED and MSZMP, as well as in close affinity between our states and peoples, and that it leads to fruitful results of cooperation.

We wish you, dear comrades and all working people of the Hungarian People's Republic, further success, good health and personal well-being in implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress.

With socialist greetings

E. Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

MARINC-LED SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Krolikowski Meeting

LD231846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today, Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a friendly talk in Berlin Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission of Social Planning and Development in Yugoslavia. The two sides paid tribute to the positive results achieved in developing economic relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia. Proceeding from this premise, they expressed tneir conviction that the agreed exacting objectives of economic cooperation for the period 1976-1980 will be achieved. Krolikowski and Marinc emphasized that the further long-term agreed development of industrial and scientific-technological cooperation is in the interest of the two countries.

Schuerer Meeting

LD232306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today discussions on long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia covering 1981 to 1985 were held in Berlin by Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Andrej Marinc, chairman of the Yugoslav Commission of Social Planning and Development. At the center of the negotiations were measures for deepening bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Priority was given to the discussion of questions concerning specialization and cooperation. Schuerer and Marinc further discussed the realization of the agreements on the GDR's investment in Yugoslavia's nonferrous metal industry. The two partners exchanged their views on the more effective organization of cooperation in the chemical and light industry sectors. The GDR is to supply Yugoslavia with agricultural and food processing machinery and receive in turn agricultural produce.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU201241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] A delegation of the FRG German Trade Union Federation's "IG Metall" Union Executive Committee, headed by its Chairman Eugen Loderer, visited the GDR 13-16 March. The FRG visitors had talks with a delegation of the FDGB's "IG Metall" Union headed by its cHairman, Reinhard Sommer. A joint statement to the press says that both sides regard the visit as a trade union contribution to international detente, and that they will continue to make their contribution to international detente.

According to the statement the talks centered on the trade unions' role in implementing economic and social interests. "'The talks between the two delegations did not exclude controversial topics, especially as far as differences in the trade union tasks resulting from the different social systems are concerned,' the statement says." Eugen Loderer invited the FDGB "IG Metall" Union's Central Executive Committee to pay a return visit to the FRG. The invitation was accepted. The FRG trade union delegation has left for home.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES FRENCH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD232222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Christian Beullac, French minister of education, who is now on a visit to the GDR. Krolikowski briefed his guest on the successful realization of the Ninth SED Congress resolutions and the various initiatives by the workers in preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. He emphasized that the GDR Government attaches great importance to good relations with France and proceeds from the premise that they are of special significance for the process of detente in Europe.

Minister Buellac affirmed on his part the French Government's willingness to develop further its relations with the GDR. He expressed his interest in further developing cooperation as well as continuing the exchange of views and experiences in the area of bilateral education.

GOETTING-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS

AU211253 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Brazilia: "Meetings With Leading Brazilian Politicians"]

[Text] The GDR delegation under the leadership of State Council Deputy Chairman Gerald Goetting, currently visiting Brazilia for the inauguration of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, was received last weekend by Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and by planning Minister Enrique Simonson. During the talks Gerald Goetting explained the GDR's peace policy as well as the results of the economic and social policy in the 30th year of the republic's existence. The two sides also conducted an exchange of opinions on problems related to further developing relations between the GDR and Brazil. The Brazilian interlocuters underscored through talks with Gerald Goetting the interest and readiness of their country to continuously further develop bilateral cooperation.

LEADERS CABLE THANKS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR GREETINGS

LD231254 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, have sent a cable of thanks to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and president of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, for the Soviet leaders' comradely greetings and friendly good wishes sent on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

Arrival, Airport Welcome

LD231746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes has arrived for an official visit to Hungary, accompanied by his wife, at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi and his wife; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Rezsoe Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade; Imre Markoja, minister of justice; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of Budapest City Council; Ferenc Csaszar, Hungarian ambassador to Lisbon, as well as several members of the Presidential Council and many other leading officials from our political, economic and cultural life were at the airport to welcome the Portuguese president and his entourage.

Bilateral Talks

LD241800 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes and his entourage placed wreath Friday afternoon at the Hungarian Heroes' Memorial in Budapest. Following the wreath-laying, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes had talks at the parliament building, following this, official negotiations opened between Hungary and Portugal.

At the talks those present from the Hungarian side were Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Ferenc Csaszar, Hungarian ambassador to Lisbon. The Portuguese team included Foreign Minister Joao de Freitas Cruz; Rodrigo Manuel Sousa e Castro, member of the Revolutionary Council; Trade Minister Dr Abel Repolho Correia, and Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira, Portuguese ambassador to Budapest. The negotiations reviewed the advancement of relations between the two countries, results of their economic cooperation and scope for future development. The partners also exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

23 March Banquet

LD241802 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--In recognition of his contribution to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation and to the development of friendly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Portugal, the Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Diamond-Adorned Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes. The decoration was handed over to the Portuguese head of state by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in a function held at the Parliament Building. Following this, Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes presented Dom Henrique Grand Necklace, the topmost honour of the Republic of Portugal, to Pal Losonczi.

Those present at the ceremony included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and several members of the Portuguese presidential suite.

Thereafter Pal Losonczi hosted a banquet in honour of Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes. The supper was attended by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, Jozsef Biro and several leading representatives of Hungary's political, cultural and economic life. Also present were the members of the Portuguese president's entourage.

Bilateral Agreements

LD241818 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 March, MTI--President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes of the Republic of Portugal who is staying on an official visit in Hungary at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, was taken Saturday morning with some members of his suite for a sight-seeing of the Hungarian capital. The party was first shown a new housing estate in the district of Kelenfold. Later they were shown Matthias Church in Fort Buda. Next the guests paid a visit to the Hungarian National Gallery where Deputy General Director Balint Szege received and showed them the 19th and 20th century collection of Hungarian painting and sculpture.

The guests were escorted by Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of Budapest Metropolitan Council, and Ferenc Csaszar, Hungarian ambassador to Lisbon.

Hungary's Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, as was reported earlier today, received Saturday morning the visit of Joao de Freitas Cruz, the foreign minister of Portugal who is attending the head of state on his visit to Hungary. The two statesmen conducted talks concerning relations between their countries and on international issues with interest for both sides. Present at these talks were Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy on behalf of Hungary and Dr Jose Manuel Villas Boas, political chief-department leader of the Foreign Ministry on behalf of Portugal.

Hereafter the two foreign ministers signed a consular agreement which has become imperative owing to the year-by-year increasing tourism between the two countries. The agreement fixes the rights and obligations for a citizen of either country while he is staying in the other and the tasks in connection with the protecting of his interests.

Another agreement of maritime commercial navigation was concluded and signed by Arpad Pullai, minister of posts and communications, on behalf of Hungary and Foreign Minister Joao de Freitas Cruz on behalf of Portugal. It provides that the two countries are granting facilities for each other in the harbours to clear commercial goods and are extending their navigation links, providing every aid for the water-born traffic of commercial goods to run smoothly between the two countries.

Esztergom Tour

LD241820 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--Antonio dos Rahalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and his suite got acquainted with the sights of the Hungarian capital's surroundings on Saturday afternoon. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja accompanied the guests on the tour.

At Szentendre they saw the museum of sculptor and ceramist Margit Kovacs and then paid visit to the town of Esztergom. At Esztergom the guests called at the cathedral and the Christian Museum. At the cathedral's entrance Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, Esztergom's archbishop, met the guests. The Portuguese president and his party return to the capital in the evening hours.

Komarom County Visit

LD252226 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI)--Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes and his Suite, currently visiting Hungary, toured county Komarom on Sunday. The high-ranking visitors were accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Ference Csaszar, Hungarian ambassador to Portugal.

They visited the Babolna state farm where they were welcomed by Gabor Soos, food and agriculture under secretary.

Robert Burgert, general manager of the agricultural enterprise, told the visitors that the farm which had acquired world renown through horse breeding, was now reaping fresh successes mainly with its industrial level poultry farming. This year, for instance, it is to deliver over 250 million one-day-old chicks. Out of these, some 190 million will go to socialist, Western and developing countries. A similar industrial level pig husbandry system has been elaborated at the farm. Now a method for mutton production is being developed.

After the briefing, the Portuguese head of state saw some displays and modern units demonstrative of the farm's economic activities that have won world fame. The visiting president showed great interest towards these.

National People's Ensemble Concert

LD252227 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The president of the Portuguese Republic attended a performance by the National People's Ensemble this evening. Accompanying President Eanes at the performance were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

MORE ON GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Trade Union Agreements

LD240846 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Headed by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, a Hungarian trade union delegation is visiting Moscow. Today Sandor Gaspar and Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, signed an agreement on further developing cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

End of Visit

LD242320 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, led a Hungarian delegation from 18 to 24 March at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union and returned home on Saturday to Budapest.

He signed an agreement with Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, about a further development of trade-union cooperation between the two countries and the expansion of contacts. The Hungarian delegation attended a meeting of trade-union activists in Moscow, with Aleksey Shibayev and Sandor Gaspar delivering addresses.

BILATERAL SWEDISH ECONOMIC TALKS CONCLUDED

LD240056 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--The Hungarian-Swedish joint economic commission held discussions in Budapest from March 19 to 22. It was established that goods exchange between the two countries developed dynamically in these years and exceeded 800 million Swedish krones in 1978. The rate of growth surpassed the overall pace of trade turnover development registered by Hungary and Sweden. Conducive conditions obtain for boosting bilateral trade in the current year, too. In the Swedish export to Hungary, paper articles, cellulose, machines, special steel types, bearings and trucks continue to constitute a considerable amount. The Hungarian export list consists mainly of traditional steel products, agricultural goods, garments and chemicals. Besides, Hungary is supplying increasing quantities of industrial consumer goods and machines. Hungary has also begun delivering numerical-controlled machine tools to Sweden. In addition to these, a number of light trucks and buses, produced here under Hungarian-Swedish cooperation, are sent to Sweden.

BORBANDI-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

LD240206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A delegation has left for Pyongyang to attend the session of the Hungarian-Korean intergovernmental economic commission. It is headed by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi who is cochairman of the commission.

GYENES MEETS WITH PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD232212 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received on Friday at the Central Committee headquarters Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, who is staying in Hungary at the National Peace Council's invitation.

At the discussion, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on current international issues, and a review was made on the development of the relations between the Hungarian and the Palestine Arab peoples. They condemned the separate-way bargainings impeding settlement in the Middle East and underlined the necessity of broadening solidarity and cooperation between Arab and other progressive forces against imperialist and reactionary endeavors.

PUJA ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD230750 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--The Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Parliament held a session Thursday in which Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja briefed the members about timely international issues and Hungary's foreign affairs.

Frigyes Puja stressed: Detente continues to be the dominant trend of international politics. Forming a historic milestone, the conclusion of the Helsinki Final Act, the liberation and unification of the entire Vietnamese territory, and spread of the forces of socialism, progress and peace in other territories of the world indicate the ever increasingly irreversible process in international politics. This basic trend cannot be questioned even by the extremist imperialist forces fanning distrust and striving to enforce a fresh armament spree. Likewise, ideological campaigns against the socialist countries will never be able to realize their goals and Chinese (?leadership's) aggressive steps aimed at serving anti-Sovietism and hegemonistic policies are doomed to failure.

Nine parliamentarians made observations on the foreign ministerial report. In the context of the South-East Asian events, the members of the Foreign Committee strongly decried the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They voiced their conviction that the Chinese politics, which is endangering peace and security in the region and violating the neighbouring countries' sovereignty and independence, will never achieve its aims.

The MP's took a stand that a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in the Middle East cannot lead to a satisfactory solution. On the contrary, it will further complicate the situation. They stressed: The basic condition for a just settlement continues to be the full enforcement of the Palestinian Arab people's rights and an immediate pull-out of Israeli troops from the occupied lands.

The members underlined that the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to serve the consolidation of peace and security. In the principles of peaceful coexistence, Hungary is strengthening and widening its relations with its allies, the countries of the socialist community and it is striving to develop its ties with the states of the Third World as well as with developed capitalist nations. Following this, the MP's discussed and adopted the 1979 work-programme of the Foreign Committee.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN RADIO, TV AGREEMENT--A Hungarian radio and television delegation has had talks in Bucharest with leaders of Romanian Radio and Television about cooperation. On Wednesday [21 March], Istvan Hars, chairman of Hungarian Radio, and Karoly Megyeri, deputy chairman of Hungarian Television, and Director General Valeru Pop signed a 5-year long-term agreement of cooperation, a workplan for this year and a protocol on cooperation between the two television services, which were worked out on the basis of the talks. Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Bucharest, was present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

JOINT MONGOLIAN PROTOCOL--Budapest, March 24, MTI--Miklos Breinch, vice-president of the National Water Management Board, and Horlagiyn Dambajab, deputy-minister of water management, signed a protocol on the talks they had conducted from 20 to 24 March in Budapest on hydraulic management affairs between Hungary and Mongolia, concerning coordination and cooperation for the plan period 1981-1985. The water management bodies of the two countries decided to carry on their traditional bonds of fruitful cooperation. A 1000-hectare irrigation system in the district town of Choybalsan will be built with Hungarian technical assistance. Hungarian enterprises, like in former years, will supply sprinkle, irrigation and water mechanical equipment for Mongolia. Hungarian experts will contribute to the drawing up of plans for the regional water catchment areas of Hobdo River and the valley of the Great lakes. [Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD]

CULTURE MINISTER IN TURKEY--Budapest, March 24, MTI--Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay led a delegation between 17 and 23 March to Turkey at the invitation of Minister of Culture Ahmet Taner Kislali and returned home to Budapest. The two statesmen conducted talks about the ways to extend cultural relations between their countries. Pozsgay was also received by Necdet Ugur, Turkish minister of education. The delegation furthermore attended a few events of the Hungarian cultural week feature in Istanbul. [Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD]

PAP VIEWS FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SIGNING MIDEAST TREATY

LD241135 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 23 March, PAP--Final preparations for signing the Egyptian-Israeli separatist treaty on Monday are being made here. The ceremony of signing will be held in the White House gardens. The Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and the Israeli premier, Menahem Begin, will come here on Sunday.

At the same time, feverish U.S.-Israeli and U.S.-Egyptian negotiations are being conducted at the State Department. Two memoranda specifying U.S. political commitments to Israel and the pledges to supply Israel with oil are being discussed during the U.S.-Israeli negotiations. So far, the U.S. will not sign any additional agreements with Egypt. The U.S. will only commit itself to supply Egypt with 1,500 million dollars worth of military equipment. The deliveries for Israel will be worth twice as much.

So far, no details concerning the U.S. military presence in the Middle East have been made public. The question is under discussion between the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli governments. It is known only that with the approval of the Israeli and Egyptian governments the U.S. will carry out reconnaissance flights over Sinai and will have the right to introduce its warships to Israeli ports as well as maintain its military personnel in the Sinai bases at least in the initial period.

The U.S. diplomacy continues to make efforts, so far unsuccessful, to win over the world public opinion for a separatist treaty.

There is absolute silence as regards the results of the visit of the U.S. under secretary of state, Warren Christopher, to West European capitals. It is only sure that these countries do not intend to bear the expenses connected with the implementation of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

American newspapers, which so far have uniformly backed President Carter and the results of his trip, start voicing increasing doubts on Carter's tactics. In an extensive commentary the WALL STREET JOURNAL asks why the United States must pay the price for the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The entire U.S. public opinion starts asking a similar question.

JABLONSKI, WOJTASZEK MEET WITH VISITING VATICAN OFFICIAL

LD232254 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 March, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Agostino Casaroli at the Belweder Palace today. Relations between Poland and the Vatican were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere against the background of international situation, detente and cooperation among nations and the effort made by Poland and the Apostolic See to contribute to the building of the infrastructure of peace in the world.

Present at the meeting were Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and head of the team for permanent working contacts with the Apostolic See, Minister Plenipotentiary Kazimierz Szablewski.

Also today, Archbishop Casaroli was received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The visit was held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding. Present were head of the office for religious affairs of the church, Minister Kazimeriz Kakol, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Jozef Czyrek, and head of the team for permanent working contacts with the Apostolic See, Minister Plenipotentiary Kazimierz Szablewski.

Simultaneously, talks were continued here today in the Foreign Office between Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Archbishop Agostino Casaroli. The talks were attended by Minister Kazimierz Kakol, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek and Acting Minister Kazimierz Szablewski, on the Polish side, and by Prelate Juliusz Paetz, on the side of the Vatican.

Later in the day Archbishop Casaroli paid a visit to the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Kazimierz Kakol. Present was Kazimierz Szablewski.

On the same day Archbishop Casaroli went to Miedzylesie where a unique medical centre--Child's Health Centre Memorial Hospital is constructed. On behalf of the social committee for the construction of memorial hospital the guest was greeted by the committee's chairman, Minister Janusz Wieczorek. He recalled the idea, assumptions and plans for the future of that unique institution being created as a homage to 2,200,000 Polish and 11 million children from all over Europe killed and murdered by the Nazis during the Second World War as well as millions others who survived the ordeal of Nazi occupation but only after experiencing innumerable injuries, illnesses and psychic and physical traumas. Minister Wieczorek stressed the social nature of the project which is being created thanks to the great commitment of entire Polish society and of many people of good will all over the world. Janusz Wieczorek presented Archbishop Casaroli with a commemorative medal of the Child's Health Centre minted on the occasion of completing the first stage of the centre's construction. Next, the guest visited the wards of the centre's clinic which have been operating for a year and a half now, taking great interest in the medical programme and tasks of the memorial hospital.

At the end of his stay in Medzylesie Agostino Casaroli made an entry into the health centre's book of visitors expressing how deeply he was moved by the visit to the centre "where love and scientific progress have erected a monument to life in order to commemorate the little victims of hatred and death."

Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE quotes the statement made by Monsignor Casaroli [as received] on his arrival to Warsaw that apart from the problems connected with the visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II he also intended to discuss questions interesting both the Vatican and the Polish Government.

The daily recalls the details of the five-day visit paid by Archbishop Casaroli to Poland in 1974 in the company of Archbishop Luigi Poggi. During that visit Monsignor Casaroli was received in an audience by the president of the Council of State and by the prime minister of Poland.

ZSL ARTICLE VIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH, STATE

LD242002 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 March--"Before Visit by John Paul II", is the title of an extensive article in which United Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY summed up the present state of relations between the Polish People's Republic and Vatican.

Roman Wysocki, the author of the article, recalls the way Polish authorities reacted to the news on the outcome of (?the pope's election), and the letters the two sides exchanged recently concerning the date of John Paul II's projected visit to this country. Wysocki then goes on to say that "it is indispensable to recall that numerous contacts are being held between state authorities and Polish Episopate: As indicated in the press, Edward Gierek and Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski hold direct talks to solve problems resulting from Polish realities and relating to the Polish raison d'etat, the functioning of the church in Poland, and the participation of believers in the life of the nation and the country.

"Obviously, the differences between the Marxist-Leninist ideology, which guides our state and the ideology of the Roman Catholic church rule out the possibility to compromise in the ideological plane. However, the superior national interests which guide all people in this country form the chief plane for patriotic agreement."

"Polish patriotism, which is common to us all, finds reflection in common work for the benefit of this country, in building its future, and in presenting this country's matters at the international forum.

"Relations between the state and church in Poland are based on such facts as constitutional warrants of the freedom of conscience and creed under the conditions of the church being separated from the state.

"The freedom in question is a grand historic tradition of the Polish people, among whom men of differing [word indistinct] free and held important posts. It was here that people persecuted for their faith could find shelter as Poles always found racism and intolerance not only alien but loathsome. We are continuing this national tradition, and we have based our policy on it. While reconstructing the ruined national substance, the socialist Poland showed equal care in restoring both religious and lay structures to their former shape.

"Poland observes the believers' right to basic religious (?instruction) and their right to publish religious books, periodicals and (?dissertations), and she makes it possible for religious organizations and universities to operate."

"The Polish state has handed over to the church the assets the latter has used so far in the northern and western territories of this country. Priests do their pastoral duties undisturbed in churches of which so many have been erected under people's rule.

"There are many planes on which cooperation develops and on which the church makes its constructive contribution, as is the case with bringing up people so that they show due respect for work, struggle with social pathologies like alcoholism, as well as consolidation of the family and promotion of the principles of decency and morality.

"John-Paul II will come to this country as our great countryman, though as head of the Catholic Church he will first of all visit a socialist country.

"The newly published encyclical of John-Paul II entitled 'Redemptor Hominis' presents the stand the church takes on a whole range of vital problems of our times. While stressing the need to continue the policy pursued by his predecessors whose names make up his name, John-Paul II points to what threatens mankind, and speaks of the need for rapprochement between all cultures, outlooks, and all men of good will.

"This, then, is one more basis for mutual understanding and cooperation between people with different outlooks for the sake of the essential problems of the world."

REPORTAGE ON JAROSZEWICZ OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

PAP Review of Ties

LD2518 48 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

["PAP Correspondent on Jaroszewicz's Visit"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 March, PAP--The program of the few-day visit envisages meetings and talks of the Polish premier and the members of delegation with members of the leadership of the party and the Government of the Republic of Cuba. The sides will discuss questions connected with the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation, and in that context the possibilities of its broadening and deepening, as well as the most important international problems of interest to both countries.

The visit takes place in the year of 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution which was a turning point in the life of the fraternal Cuban nation, and led the country, as the first one in the Western Hemisphere, onto the road of socialism. Over the passed years the Cuban nation, led by the Communist Party, made fundamental internal changes, scored success in many branches of its economy, turned its motherland into a strong link of the socialist community enjoying international recognition and prestige.

Friendship and fraternal cooperation mark Polish-Cuban relations whose development serves well interests of both countries. Poles and Cubans are united by the love of freedom, patriotism and internationalist solidarity with nations fighting for independence and social justice. The name of a Pole, Karol Rolowmialowski, general of the revolutionary army and the first defence minister who fought in the name of the ideal "For Your and Our Liberty" in Cuba in the last century is a symbol of common ideals.

Specially the recent years added new chapters in many spheres of Polish-Cuban relations. Particularly significant were meetings of the leaders of the two countries: Fidel Castro's visit to Poland in 1972 and the 1975 visit paid by a Polish party and government delegation headed by Edward Gierek. President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski paid visits to Cuba in 1973 and 1975, the PUWP and the Communist Party of Cuba cooperate closely.

Poland and Cuba present fully convergent stands in the evaluation of the international situation. Both countries, and their allies, are striving to consolidate peace in the world, deepen detente. They come out in favour of halting arms race and disarmament and the development of international cooperation. Poland highly appreciates Cuba's consistent, and anti-imperialist stance in the movement of nonaligned countries and its striving to unite the movement.

Poland and the Republic of Cuba took a firm stance towards the hegemonist policy of Beijing leaders. True to ideals of freedom and independence both countries condemn China's military aggression against the Vietnamese nation as a menace to peace not only in Asia but also in the whole world. They solidarize fully with the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese nation. We believe that the final victory will go to that nation.

Recent years have seen a considerable progress in the economic cooperation and trade exchange. Poland helps Cuba to solve its investment problems within her capabilities. Poland participated in the construction and the furnishing of the Casablanca docks in Havana, iron foundry in Guantanamo and the modernization of sugar and paper industries. Trade turnover increases and the assortment is being enriched, scientific and technical cooperation is thriving.

Poland will cooperate with Cuba in the construction of several industrial projects, among them, a cardboard factory in Santa Cruz del Norte, citrus fruit processing plant and in production of furfural used in chemistry.

Much is done in cultural cooperation. Recently-closed Days of Cuban Culture became an artistic event in Poland. "Days of Polish Culture in Cuba" will be held in autumn this year. Premier Jaroszewicz's visit serves the consolidation of traditional links of fraternity and friendship between peoples of the two countries. Decisions taken in Havana will undoubtedly contribute to the broadening of cooperation to the advantage for Poland and Cuba, the whole socialist community, peace and security.

Jaroszewicz Departure

LD251136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of that country, Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for an official visit to Cuba today.

Flying over the territory of Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, Spain and Portugal, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent the (?leaders) of these countries [word indistinct] telegrams from on board the plane.

Members of Delegation

LD251356 Warsaw PAP in English 1314 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 March, PAP--A member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz today went on an official visit to Havana at the invitation of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of that country, Fidel Castro.

The visit in the friendly Socialist Republic of Cuba will further contribute to the broadening and consolidation of friendship and overall cooperation between the nations of the two countries.

In his visit to Cuba, Jaroszewicz is accompanied by Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka, minister of the Industry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Franciszek Adamkiewicz, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Gradowski, Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the government press spokesman, Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek. The Polish Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba Ryszard Majchrzak is also a member of the delegation.

Piotr Jaroszewicz was bidden farewell by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau: Edward Babiuch and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Deputy President of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal and the Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Also present was charge d'affairs a.i. of the Republic of Cuba to Poland, Pedro Hernandez Parente.

Cuban Coverage of Visit

For Cuban reportage of the official visit to Cuba by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, which began on 25 March, see the Cuba section of the 26 March and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARY ON 1919 REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

AU221601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic to Hungarian counterparts on 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils]

[Text] To the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Republic of Councils [HRC] we send cordial greetings and congratulations to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Hungarian communists and all the fraternal Hungarian people.

The taking of power by the Hungarian workers class in 1919, an action in which the Hungarian Communist Party played a decisive role, turned a new leaf in the annals of the Hungarian people. The establishment of the HRC was indissolubly linked to the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind.

Paving the road to a socialist society free from any form of exploitation, the HRC enriched the experience of the international workers movement by irrefutably proving that socialist revolution is an objective process flowing from social development.

The fact that Poles also directly participated in the Defense of the HRC, expressing their profound sense of internationalism and revolutionary consciousness, shows that the fate of the Hungarian revolution was a common cause of the Hungarian and Polish workers classes.

The revolutionary sociopolitical transformation inaugurated by the HRC mapped out the lines of the socialist changes that have been carried out in the Hungarian People's Republic under the leadership of the Hungarian communists and their party since World War II.

Hungary's entry into the area of socialist development and its close alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community have brought enormous achievements in all sectors of life for the fraternal Hungarian people.

Socialist Poland highly values its friendship and cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic, based on the ideopolitical unity of our states and on the principles of socialist internationalism. The close cooperation between our two Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the MSZMP--is the driving force of our mutual cooperation.

On the day of this important anniversary we send to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Hungarian communists and to all fraternal Hungarian people our wishes for prosperity and further successes in implementing the ambitious program for building a developed socialist society, which was mapped out by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ REMARKS AT AKTIV SESSIONS REPORTED

LD231404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek yesterday took part in a conference of the managerial aktiv at the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry. A considerable part of his speech was devoted to the current economic situation and to matters pertaining to the further development of the power industry and transport. The program that has been adopted for the development of the power industry should markedly improve the situation over the next 2 or 3 years, Edward Gierek said. A program for the further development of rail transport is also being drawn up [word indistinct] its present reserves are almost exhausted. The first secretary of the party Central Committee also noted that the economical and purposeful use of raw materials and power, the greater [word indistinct] quality of products and the search for solutions making a systematic reduction in energy and material consumption in many branches of industry possible.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz took part in a similar conference of the managerial aktiv of the Ministry of Metallurgy. The premier stressed that there was a real possibility in the metallurgical industry of improving efficiency and that the quality of output and the correct selection of products to be made by the metallurgical industry was decisive in making it possible to improve quality and management in many branches of (?this industry).

At both conferences attention was drawn to the fact that the speedy elimination of arrears was a condition for the successful implementation of [word indistinct] present tasks.

JABLONSKI, BARCIKOWSKI ATTEND ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD242330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, stayed in Krakow today. Accompanied by Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, and the first secretary of the Krakow party committee, he took part in the session of the anniversary committee to mark the 60th anniversary of the mining and metallurgical academy.

The academy, which came into being in 1919, at present trains about 13,000 Polish students as well as students from 15 other countries. The academy's rich traditions, its contemporary achievements and its future development will be the main subject of the 60th anniversary celebrations.

Henryk Jablonski has assumed patronage over the celebrations.

Taking the floor, the chairman of the Council of State stressed the significant role of scientists in the creative tackling of new problems which are in accord with the social demands and the capabilities of Polish science, which has high standards.

During a meeting with student activists Henryk Jablonski was told about the problems of the 50,000-strong academic milieu of Krakow. The chairman of the Council of State also visited the Armatura works in Krakow, where he was acquainted with the work of the factory. The factory supplies 80 percent of the fittings and fixtures used in households.

The development of the factory, which is currently underway, will make it possible to further increase production. The cooperation with Austria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and Hungary will also be expanded.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO APPOINTED

AU221616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jozef Czesak chairman of the Polish Committee for UNESCO.

On the occasion of this appointment the Presidium of the Polish Committee for UNESCO held a session on 20 March, during which, on behalf of Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, Vice Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga expressed thanks to previous committee chairman Eugenia Krassowska for her fruitful activities for many years.

VICE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND ART APPOINTED

AU221619 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Antoni Juniewicz under secretary of state in the Ministry of Culture and Art.

Antoni Juniewicz was born to a peasant family in 1928. He studied humanities and graduated from Warsaw University. In 1954-63 he lectured at the Higher Teachers' School in Warsaw and worked as senior assistant at Warsaw University. He joined the party apparatus in 1963 and held a number of responsible posts in it: In 1971-75 he worked as deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Cultural Department and as propaganda secretary of the PZPR committee in Warsaw. He has been deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Ideoeducational Work since 1975.

He is a member of the PZPR.

FLOOD ALERTS CONTINUE IN 23 VOIVODSHIPS

AU221610 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Report signed "(Za-GA)": "Flood Reports--Flood Alerts in 23 Voivodships--Unceasing Operations by Vistula Icebreakers--the Flood Crest is Nearing Szczecin"]

[Text] Flood alerts are continuing in 23 voivodships. The fight against the "great waters" is being waged by flood committees, armed forces, fire brigades, the regular militia and the volunteer militia.

The difficult situation of the Vistula sector in Plock Voivodship has continued for a few days now. Between Czerwinsk and Dobrzykow the Vistula is icebound and the Wloclawek reservoir is partially covered with ice. Military engineers have eliminated another ice jam near Duninow. Icebreakers are continuing their nonstop operations in this area.

The big flood crest is heading for Terespol, but some 9,200 hectares of meadows and pastures and 4,170 hectares of arable land have been flooded in a basin without water embankments in Chelm Voivodship. Some 293 houses have also been flooded. In the region of Slawatycze, Biala Podlaska Voivodship, 2,000 hectares of farmland and 127 farms are waterlogged because of the overflowing bug.

In the Koden rural parish 580 hectares of farmland and 11 farms are underwater.

The situation created by the Wieprz River is also dangerous: In Lubartow the level of the Wieprz is 84 cm above the highwater mark, and 12 families had to be evacuated from Jeziorzany Village.

The crest of the Odra flood waters is nearing Szczecin Voivodship. In Widuchow, Odra waters flooded one of the low lying streets. Work of prevent further flooding by the Odra is continuing.

The flood stage of the Warta is continuing, and the high water marks have been flooded along the entire length of the river.

BRIEFS

CPSU OFFICIAL VISITS--I. I. Pronin, head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organization Department, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee departments of organization and cadres to study PZPR experience in the training and further training of leading party cadres in party training centers. During his stay in Katowice Voivodship, I. I. Pronin was received by PZPR Politburo member Zdzislaw Grudzien. He was also received by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandjrowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

SOVIET AIRCRAFT DELEGATION--A delegation of Soviet specialists led by vice ministers of aircraft (?industry) and civil aviation M. S. Mikhailov and Y. S. Rozumovskiy paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Engineering Industry Minister Aleksander Kopec. The delegation visited the leading Polish aircraft enterprises: PZL-Mielec, PZL-Rzeszow, PZL-Swidnic, PZL-Warszawa 2, and conducted talks concerning the present state of implementation of the intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in aviation industry, and in particular problems related to the launching of production in Poland of "AN-28" planes, deliveries to the Soviet Union of jet crop-dusting planes PZL-M-15, and development of production of elements for the ZIL-86 planes. Questions connected with production in Poland of a new type of a multipurpose helicopter were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD]

POLAR EXPEDITIONS--Warsaw, 13 March, PAP--Polish scientists who conducted polar research at the Dobrowolski Polar Station in Bunger Oasis for the past two months are on their way back home. After leaving Bunger Oasis they went to the Soviet base Mirny where they presently await the Antoni Garmuszewski which is to bring them back to Poland. The ship which has taken another group of Polish scientists from the Arctowski Polar Station in the Antarctic is expected to arrive at the Mirny station in two days time. It will return to Poland in the beginning of May. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1333 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD]

PORTUGAL'S EANES HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

AU231525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Before leaving Romania, Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes held a press conference at the Spring Palace with Romanian and Portuguese journalists and for foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest. On this occasion President Eanes made a statement and answered journalists' questions.

The Portuguese president stressed the particular significance of his first visit to Bucharest and of his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, both because of the way in which Romania acts to insure the observance of national independence and sovereignty in interstate relations and because of Romania's international policy. The Portuguese chief of state said that during their summit talks in Bucharest, the sides agreed that it is necessary to continue to develop the good cooperation between our countries. In this respect the guests emphasized the importance of a better understanding of the possibilities of the two countries in order to promote mutually advantageous cooperation in trade, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges, something which is also reflected in the agreements and understandings concluded. This better understanding of each other's possibilities, President Eanes said, will allow us to also make use of opportunities for cooperation with third countries and he said that the sides have already indentified a number of such fields, particularly concerning cooperation with African countries and at the international level, to the benefit of world detente and peace.

Referring to the Romanian-Portuguese cooperation at the international level, the speaker stressed the importance of fully applying and developing the norms and principles agreed upon at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the importance of efforts to be made by the two countries to create real conditions for global detente, for a balanced disarmament policy and for a broader dialog between all European leaders, something which can strengthen both European solidarity and the solidarity between peoples and states.

In this context he highlighted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's position and actions, which enjoy wide international appreciation. Stressing that both countries agree on the indispensability of building a new international economic order, President Eanes concluded his press conference by stating that the Bucharest talks have fully confirmed the standpoints of Romania and Portugal concerning the political line to be followed by the two countries, an indispensable factor for economic cooperation and justice and for insuring that relations between peoples are truly friendly [sentence as heard].

PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU241935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1979--The Portuguese economic delegation led by Francisco Correia Guedes, secretary of state for foreign trade in the Ministry of Trade and Tourism of Portugal, left Bucharest on Saturday morning after having participated in the third session of the Romanian-Portuguese joint government economic commission.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ROMANIA 25 MARCH

AU251852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1979--Christoph A. van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, arrived in Bucharest on Sunday afternoon for an official visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU GUEST OF UK CABINET

Callaghan Meeting

AU232025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 23/3/1979--James Callaghan, prime minister of Great Britain, received on March 23 Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, now visiting London as guest of the British cabinet. Mentioning President Nicolae Ceausescu' visit to Great Britain last year and the meetings he had on that occasion, the British premier stressed the fruitful results recorded in the development of the Romanian-British relations.

During the talk, they approached aspects of the economic and commercial collaboration and of cooperation in aeuronautics and other industries, as also other questions of joint interest. The two governments' joint determination was emphasized, to work for the implementation of the summit agreements, for ensuring the Romanian-British developed collaboration on multiple planes in the interest of the two countries, of the cause of international peace and security. [as received]

Bankers, Businessmen Meeting

AU232030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 23/3/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, had interviews on March 23 with Joel Barnett, chief secretary, treasury, and G. Cotterill, president of the Export Credit Guarantee Department. They analyzed aspects of the Romanian-British cooperation in the economic and financial domain and exchanged views on the activity of the international banking-financial bodies. Likewise, he had working meetings at the "British Aerospace" with A. Greenwood, vice-president, and with other executives, at "Rolls-Royce", with Sir Kenneth Keith, president and D. Pepper, vice-president, with executives of the "Lloyds International" and "Barclays Bank", with executives of the English-Romanian Bank. The discussions covered questions of joint interest related to the cooperation between British firms and banks and the Romanian specialized institutions. The interviews were attended by Gheorghe Boldur, Romanian deputy minister of machine-building.

MAZILU ADDRESS TO LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU232035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 23/3/1979--Romania's representative, Dumitru Mazilu, took the floor during the debates of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, as regards the problems of the system and conditions of exploitation of the mineral resources in the international area of the sea beds and ocean floors.

Romania considers, he said, that the activities of exploiting and capitalizing the resources of the sea beds and ocean floors have to be carried on to the benefit of the whole mankind, irrespective of the geographical position of the states--with or without littoral--taking into consideration the interests and requests of all countries and those of the developing countries in the first place.

The regulations elaborated have to lead to the settlement of an exploitation system of the sea beds and ocean floors riches which should guarantee just and equitable criteria of capitalization of the riches of the planetary ocean. This implies, according to Romania's conception, the effective participation of all states not only in the productive processes, but also in the distribution of the benefits, considering the demands of progress and development of all peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBAYN ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU241512 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received 'Aziz 'Umar Shannib, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Bucharest, at the latter's request.

The ambassador extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the General People's Congress and all people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the same time, the ambassador expressed, on behalf of the Libyan leadership, satisfaction with the good relations that exist and are developing between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Romania and with the prospects for expanding and deepening these relations.

Expressing thanks for the greetings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, conveyed best wishes to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the General People's Congress and to the Libyan people on his own behalf and on behalf of the state leadership and the Romanian people.

The head of the Romanian state expressed the conviction that the good relations between Romania and Libya will continue to expand and intensify to the benefit of the two people and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation and international understanding.

The talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

AVRAM HAS TALKS WITH JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU241355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1979--The Japanese economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, were received on March 24 by Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and had talks with members of the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with representatives of economic ministries and of Romanian foreign trade companies. Approached were on the occasion problems regarding the possibilities of promoting new initiatives and measures in view of developing commercial and industrial cooperation between economic firms and organizations in the two countries.

The same day, the Japanese delegation visited the Bucharest heavy machine enterprise.

LE MONDE REPORTS ARREST OF DISSIDENT THEOLOGIAN IN BUCHAREST

LD230841 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Manuel Lucbert report: "Orthodox Theologian Father Calciu Arrested in Bucharest 10 March"]

[Text] Vienna--It takes a lot of courage to be a dissident in Romania. In recent years, the case of Goma, the writer now living in Paris, has demonstrated the temerity of such a venture. And recently another case, that of Prof Gheorghe Calciu, has again thrown light on the difficulties facing nonconformists in a country especially illiberal in the domestic sphere.

Gheorghe Calciu, an Orthodox priest and professor of theology, was arrested in Bucharest on 10 March, it has just been learned in Vienna. This 52-year-old man has already spent 15 years in prison for political reasons. He was first arrested as long ago as 1948. With some other young people, many of whom later died in prison, Gheorghe Calciu was accused of plotting against the state and found guilty. He came to believe that his survival was a sign from God and decided to become a priest.

After being released he started to study theology and worked so hard that a few years later, in 1973, he was appointed professor at the Bucharest seminary. He was soon in trouble again. Far from bending to the regime's laws, like the Orthodox Church as a whole, he objected to materialism, that "philosophy of despair," and urged his students to switch to the offensive against official atheism. His teaching brought down upon his head anathema from the authorities and the Orthodox hierarchy. In the summer of 1978 he was dismissed. Repressive measures were also taken against some seminarists who had written in protest to the patriarchy.

In a letter written to John Paul II at the beginning of the year Father Calciu asked him to also devote some thought to "sister churches." The position of dissident Orthodox Christians in Romania is almost unbearable because of the status of that church, the second in importance among the Orthodox community as far the number (14 million believers) of its members in concerned. As a member of the Socialist Unity Front it has been integrated into the political and institutional system. The election of the patriarch, in which representatives of the state participate, must be confirmed by presidential decree. After resigning in 1977 Patriarch Justin Moisescu expressed feelings of "warm appreciation, attachment and gratitude to the president of Romania who is the embodiment of the very destiny of the Romanian nation which he serves wisely and selflessly."

The situation of Christians belonging to other churches, especially members of protestant sects numerous in Transylvania, is no more enviable. In recent months the number of arrests of and jail sentences imposed on Baptists, Pentecostalists and Adventists has greatly increased.

BRIEFS

CSSR CULTURAL PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning on setting up a joint government commission on cultural cooperation between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR Government. The signing of this protocol is further proof the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR--the declaration was signed in Bucharest in June 1977 during the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak--is being fulfilled. The proceedings of the first session of this commission also began today. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

SOVIET TV FALSIFIES SFRY STAND ON PRC-SRV DISPUTE

LD232048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] "Who Is Deceiving Whom?"--this is Milika Sundic's commentary on the Soviet Central Television program entitled "Conversations on International Themes" ["Razgovori o Medjunarodhim Temama"].

[Sundic] In a Soviet Central Television program devoted to the Chinese intervention in Vietnam, Yuriy Zhukov, a PRAVDA political commentator, also mentioned Yugoslavia on several occasions. Quoting the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, and intending to explain Yugoslavia's stand on the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict to television viewers, Yuriy Zhukov used falsifications which in their perfidy exceed everything written by the Soviet press on Yugoslavia's reaction to the events in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet commentator accepts almost as fact the false assessment by CORRIERE DELLA SERA, according to which not a single country with a communist regime came to Beijing's defense apart from Yugoslavia and Romania, and he feels no obligation to communicate the real truth about this to his television audience of millions. Let us recall: The Soviet public has not had the opportunity to acquaint itself with the statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs or with the pronouncements by the head of the Yugoslav mission at the United Nations. Instead of this, they are served the falsifications of the bourgeois press, since these fit in with the falsifications which the Soviet media have presented to Soviet viewers, listeners and readers on Yugoslavia's stand toward the Chinese intervention in Vietnam. This is how Yuriy Zhukov, too, acted in the program "Conversations on International Themes." There is not a single hotbed in the world on which Yugoslavia has not declared its view and at yesterday's session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium it was clearly stated that the practice of interference in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign countries--under whatever pretext--is unacceptable and dangerous, as is the imposition of internal systems by means of external force. The statements by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and China's intervention in Vietnam are in complete harmony with the above assessment of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The fact that the Soviet press assessed Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea as a liberation mission but viewed China's intervention in Vietnam as aggression is something different however. In contrast to this, Yugoslavia took up a critical stand toward both. If the Soviet public had been informed about this, not one of the 216 letters from television viewers--surprised at Yugoslavia's lack of a critical stand toward the Chinese intervention in Vietnam--would be in Yuriy Zhukov's hands. Criticizing Chinese policy as the main source of international tension, Yuriy Zhukov theatrically concludes that this is now clear to all who are not given to self-deception. For our part, we should like to ask the well-known Soviet commentator why he does not first start with himself.

BELGRADE COMMENTS ON GROMYKO OFFICIAL VISIT TO SYRIA

TANJUG Correspondent Maslesa

AU241530 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Sveto Maslesa report]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister for foreign affairs, has arrived in Syria on an official visit. He will discuss the Middle East situation with President al-Asad. His arrival in Damascus is viewed in Moscow in direct relation to the development of events in the Middle East at the time when As-Sadat and Begin have left for Washington to sign the peace treaty. TANJUG correspondent Sveto Maslesa reports from Moscow:

This treaty has been sharply condemned here but, at the same time, it is also considered an accomplished fact. As far as Moscow is concerned, the question is: What will happen after this? This is so because Moscow is obviously not reconciling itself to the role of a rider who has been thrown from the saddle in the race between the two in the Middle East and, to an even lesser extent, to the American economic, military and political penetration of that region. It is pointed out there that what is involved in this connection is a separate agreement behind the backs of the Arab peoples.

Moscow reiterates that it continues to support the struggle of the Arab peoples against the consequences of Israel's aggression and against any partial agreements but it is certain that, at the same time, the question of parrying the American presence in this region, too, is not neglected. It is on this, too, that the Soviet Union bases its determination to support all those measures of the Arab rejectionist front which would lead to an isolation of As-Sadat and to rallying of their [the Arab rejectionist front's] forces on an anti-Egyptian basis. Andrey Gromyko's visit to Syria and the possibilities for further meetings by him with other Arab leaders, including the Palestinian leaders, must be viewed in this context.

Additional TANJUG Report

LD241430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 24, (TANJUG)--The unexpected departure of Andrey Gromyko to Damascus is no special surprise to diplomatic observers in Moscow. It is true that his visit to Syria was not previously announced, but it was expected here that Soviet diplomacy will come into some visible action on the eve of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

This is the impression gained on the basis of public reactions here to the conclusion of separate peace, which is viewed here as an accord to the detriment of Palestinians and other Arab peoples, but also as "legal sanctioning" of U.S. military presence in the Middle East for a long period of time. All that, of course, is also seen here as a decisive attempt of Washington and its allies definitively "to eliminate from the game" in the Middle East the Soviet Union.

Observers here do not rule out the possibility of Gromyko's brief visit to Syria extending also to meetings with leaders of some other countries of the region, a contact with Palestinian leaders included.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in its editorial that the treaty serves above all the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and its new strategy, which understoods the creation of "collective security" in the form of an alliance of reactionary Arab regimes and Israel.

TANJUG Correspondent Stamenkovic

LD241721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 24 (special from TANJUG correspondent Predrag Stamenkovic)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived here [as received] today for a shorter working and friendly visit to Syria. In the opinion of political observers here, his visit should herald the Soviet Union's more active engagement in the Middle East and, probably, new deliveries of arms to the Arab confrontation-front.

Gromyko's arrival in Damascus for a surprise visit is seen as sign that Moscow maybe thinks it is time for it to undertake a definite action in the Middle East. Soviet relations with the Palestinans, and in general, with the Arab front of confrontation to the Camp David initiative, are traditionally good. The same case is with Iraq with which the Soviet Union has a treaty of friendship and cooperation for years now.

The Soviet foreign minister arrived in the Middle East--probably not at all by accident--at the moment when the Palestinans and the Arabs confrontation front need also Soviet support in the full swing of the U.S. not only diplomatic offensive in the Middle East. The Gromyko mission comes as well at the moment when even more moderate Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, known as Washington's longstanding friends, have come under a vehement U.S. pressure to at least tacitly accept the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD232254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, today at the latter's request. During the talks some questions relating to the promotion and further development of economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Reply to SRV Criticism

LD231651 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia always considers it cause for regret and condemnation when one country assumes for itself the right to military intervention against another independent country to impose by force internal solutions--the more so when socialist countries are involved. This is part of the substance of the answer given by the Yugoslav foreign secretariat official spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, when asked about the statements by the general secretary of the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly, Xuan Thuy, appearing in the Indian DAILY PATRIOT. In this interview Yugoslavia is described as dancing to the tune of the Chinese-U.S. lobby. Xuan Thuy is also quoted as saying that it is to be regretted that a socialist country like Yugoslavia should stand side-by-side with the Chinese, Americans and Japanese.

Mirko Kalezic further stated that he is not acquainted with the full text of the interview cited, but that there is no need for explanation of the principles which guide Yugoslavia in defining its positions on specific issues.

Iran, Pakistan Nonalinement

LD231652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will support Iran's and Pakistan's requests for membership in the nonaligned movement, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Kalezic said at his regular press conference today. Kalezic recalled his earlier statement on Yugoslavia welcoming Iran's and Pakistan's withdrawal from the CENTO Pact. The requests of Iran and Pakistan for membership in the non-aligned movement "are indicative of the importance given the movement today", the Yugoslav foreign secretariat spokesman said.

Uganda, Tanzania Conflict

LD231653 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia follows with concern the course of the armed conflict between Tanzania and Uganda, two Yugoslav friendly and two non-aligned countries, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Kalezic stated at his regular press conference today. Yugoslavia's position on such disputes and conflicts is well known. Yugoslavia categorically urges countries in conflict, especially when non-aligned, to solve disputes themselves and without outside interference, the spokesman said. It is Yugoslavia's hope that Uganda and Tanzania will find a way, in keeping with the United Nations and Organization of African Unity charters and the principles of the non-aligned policy, to overcome the current conflict and re-establish good-neighbour relations, the spokesman said.

## Tito Message to Giscard

LD231654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23, (TANJUG)--Asked at his regular press conference today to say something more about the Tito message to French President Giscard d'Estaing, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Kalezic said that the message pertains to Yugoslav-French relations and the current international situation. The spokesman added that it can be seen from the statement made by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec on his return from France which are the topics of the Tito message to President Giscard d'Estaing.

## Sihanouk Call for Indochina Conference

LD231654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23, (TANJUG)--"Yugoslavia in principle supports every initiative and action towards the solution of disputes by peaceful means [words indistinct] respect for each country's independence, territorial integrity and autonomous internal development", Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Kalezic stated at his regular press conference today. Kalezic was asked to comment on former Cambodian head of state, Prince Sihanouk's call for a new Geneva "conference on Indochina".

## As-Sadat Message

LD231938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat official spokesman today denied reports in the foreign press alleging President Tito had refused to receive a message sent to him by President Anwar as-Sadat through Egyptian Vice President Mubarak.

"The speculations cited alleging a rejection of the message are entirely unfounded," said Kalezic at his regular press conference here in Belgrade. Yugoslavia and Egypt, as two non-aligned countries, maintain friendly relations and a continuous dialogue on vital international questions and especially on the Middle East, Kalezic specified. It is well-known that President Tito was at the time of Mubarak's European tour occupied with other visits and earlier commitments.

The Yugoslav Government voiced its readiness to receive Vice President Mubarak and to arrange talks with top Yugoslav leaders. Egypt's message on the Middle East was received by the regular diplomatic mail, said the Foreign Secretariat spokesman.

## Mideast Treaty

LD231940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--At his regular press conference today, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Kalezic said that he is not in a position to comment on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty since he does not have the treaty's authenticated text. Asked what Yugoslavia's position is on the draft treaty, the spokesman said that Yugoslavia's position has always been that the only equitable solution for the Middle East crisis is a comprehensive solution. Such a solution, the spokesman said, means Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to a state, and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. "Only such a solution, attained by peaceful means can secure lasting peace and security for the countries of the region. We welcome everything that can lead to this goal," the spokesman said.

REPORTAGE ON SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

## Djuranovic Luncheon Toast

LD231256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

["Djuranovic's Toast at Luncheon for Trovoada"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Esteemed comrade prime minister, Dear guests, comrades: It is a special honor and pleasure to extend to you, comrade prime minister, and to your associates a cordial welcome and to wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia.

We are pleased that your visit is taking place because we are convinced that it will provide an impetus for advancing friendly relations.

We are well acquainted with your long struggle for national liberation from Portuguese colonialism, a struggle in which your people made enormous sacrifices. At the same time, your victory represents an important contribution to the historic struggle of the peoples of Africa for independence and liberation from colonial exploitation.

We rejoice in the fact that we can greet you, comrade prime minister, and your associates as representatives of the brave people of Sao Tome and Principe, which is led by the outstanding fighter for freedom and independence of Africa, your president of the republic Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The peoples of our two countries are linked by the common struggle for freedom and independence, by our common aim of building socialism by the struggle for new and more just relations in the world and by belonging to the movement for nonalinement.

We know about your efforts to build socialist social relations which will contribute to the prosperity and well-being of your people. On this road, you are making serious efforts to solve and eliminate many economic problems remaining from colonialism, and we rejoice in every success you achieve in this respect. We sincerely hope that your successes are greater on the road to building socialism, the road you have chosen and established as a constitutional principle of your country.

Comrade prime minister, our two countries are nonalined and active participants in the movement for nonalinement. The policy of nonalinement is, in our opinion, an important factor which can remove the negative trends characteristic of the present situation in the world. Nonalinement has become a necessity in present world relations, which are imbued with dangers for peace and stability. Many crises in various parts of the world are of more than a local or regional character. They also threaten world peace. In recent times, there has been a tendency to divide the nonalined movement according to ideological and other criteria, to blunt its antibloc character and to turn it into a reserve force of this or that bloc. I think you will agree with me that such a tendency represents a great danger for the nonalined movement and that it could bring the movement's orientation and basic aims into question.

The nonalined countries are vitally interested in the preservation of the movement's unity, its solidarity and its role as an important independent factor in international relations. Therefore we must firmly oppose any attempt to divide the countries--members of the movement--according to the character of their social or political system. The Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries confirmed these principles and resolutely opened up prospects for further cooperation and solidarity among the nonalined countries. We are convinced that the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries will represent another opportunity to affirm the basic principles and aims of the movement and its orientation in the struggle for equal international relations, peace and security in the world, for the final liquidation of colonialism and the system of apartheid and for building a new international economic order.

The independent African countries represent an important part of the nonalined movement. In conditions of intensified bloc competition, attempts are appearing to spread the influence of the great powers, the former colonial metropolises and other factors and to impose the policy of spheres of interest in Africa. Attempts are made in this connection to achieve one's presence and protection of one's economic, political and military interests.

In recent times the reactionary forces have again been striving by every means to decelerate the process of decolonization of southern Africa and to impose neocolonialist solutions, which seriously threatens peace not only in this region but also throughout the world. The decisions and conclusions of the recently held ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonalined countries in Maputo, which was devoted to the problems of southern Africa, are of exceptional importance for the solidarity of the nonalined movement with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for definitive liquidation of colonialism, the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia and for the abolition of apartheid.

The racist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia are not fastidious about their methods of preventing favorable developments in southern Africa and increasingly resort to the use of force in this respect. We most sharply denounce the constant acts by the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against the liberation movements and independent and sovereign front line countries which carry the greatest burden of the liberation struggle. We believe that all nonalined countries and other progressive forces in the world must further increase their diplomatic-political, material and other aid to the liberation movements in their struggle for independence and to the front line countries in the defense of their freedom and territorial integrity.

Comrade prime minister, our two nonalined countries are consistently striving for establishing new and more just international political and economic relations. Unfavorable trends in the sphere of international economic relations represent a burden on the economies of the developing countries, worsen their position and represent a serious obstacle to their further emancipation, progress and independent development, thus creating room for the influence and competition of bloc interests. Therefore the struggle to establish new economic relations in the world is one of the basic strategic aims of the nonalined movement and an essential factor in the nonbloc orientation of the movement.

We firmly believe that our two friendly countries, within the framework of the general efforts of the nonalined and developing countries to fulfill these aims, will continue to make their full contribution.

Your visit and the talks we are having have confirmed the similarity or identity of our positions on the most important questions of international relations. Your visit represents an important impetus to advancing bilateral cooperation, above all economic and scientific-technical cooperation. I am convinced that favorable and unexploited possibilities exist and that we shall more fully use them in the forthcoming period in the interest of further strengthening cooperation and friendship between our two friendly, nonalined countries.

Allow me, comrade prime minister, to raise this glass to the strengthening of independence, to the prosperity and successful development of socialist relations in Sao Tome and Principe, to the health of the president of your republic, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, to the successful development of cooperation between our two countries and peoples and to your personal happiness and the health of your esteemed associates.

Trovoada Toast

LD232114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, March 23 TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic said here today that there had been tendencies recently to divide the non-aligned movement on ideological and other bases, to weaken its anti-bloc character and to transform it into a reserve of one or the other bloc.

These tendencies are great danger for the movement and could bring into question its orientation and principal goals, said Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic in his toast at a luncheon in honour of Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Miguel Trovoada.

In his toast, Miguel Trovoada paid tribute to Yugoslav President Tito for all he had done for many countries and peoples and for his contribution to the creation of the non-aligned movement. We cannot forget, stressed Trovoada, that President Tito is the father and the founder of the non-aligned movement.

Sao Tome and Principe belongs to the non-aligned movement and bases its policy on the principles of the movement. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe therefore attaches special importance to the right of every people to self-determination and independence and the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state, stressed Prime Minister Trovoada.

Our non-alignement cannot be identified with passivity or neutrality, and we cannot be the collaborators of those who in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, East Timor, West Sahara or Palestine are trying to prevent the peoples of these regions from freely deciding on their future, said Prime Minister Trovoada. Therefore, we cannot pass tacitly over certain economic, political and military aggressions which bring into question the sovereignty and physical integrity of any country, the aggressions which threaten peace in any region, in any continent, said Trovoada.

The non-aligned countries should take a dynamic position enabling them to constantly seek and find the best solutions to international problems, stressed Trovoada. They should be the key force in the struggle against injustice in international economic and financial relations.

Speaking about the international economic order, Prime Minister Trovoada said that it is only collectively, through concrete and agreed joint actions, that a success can be secured and a contribution made to the establishment of a new world economic order. In conclusion, Trovoada pressed for the strengthening of relations between his country and Yugoslavia, as well as among all non-aligned and developing countries.

Bilateral Discussions

LD232010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Miguel Trovoada, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, began their official talks today, in the course of which they carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on questions [word indistinct] friendly nonalined countries relating to bilateral relations and some topical international questions. Both sides expressed pleasure at this first high-level official contact since this friendly African country gained its independence [word indistinct].

During the talks the prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe expressed his sincere thanks to the people of Yugoslavia, and in particular to President Tito, for all the help and support given by Yugoslavia in his country's long struggle for freedom and independence. Both sides expressed the view that the similarity of the histories of the two countries' struggles for freedom, their joint membership in the nonalined movement and the friendship established during the liberation struggle of the people of Sao Tome and Principe represent a firm basis for further developing comprehensive cooperation in both bilateral and international spheres. The two government leaders exchanged information on internal, sociopolitical and economic development in the two countries.

It was agreed that in the course of the visit, members of the delegations of both sides should carry out a more detailed exchange of views in order to become acquainted with the concrete possibilities for establishing economic, scientific-technical and other aspects of cooperation. Regarding international issues, particular attention was paid to the activity of nonalined countries.

It was noted that there is identity of views on the need to make decisive efforts aimed at safeguarding and strengthening the unity and action ability of nonalined countries. [Word indistinct] implementation of the basic principles and goals of the nonalined policy which are in the interest of all. The significance of the nonalined policy as an independent factor in the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation, for the democratization of [word indistinct] political and economic relations was stressed in particular.

As developing countries, Yugoslavia and Sao Tome and Principe will continue their efforts, together with other nonalined and developing countries, toward starting to resolve problems which bar the way to establishing a new international economic order, in particular with the aim of consolidating economic and other types of cooperation among the nonalined countries.

Reference was also made in the talks to the international situation as a whole, to crises and in particular to southern Africa, to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe which Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are wholeheartedly supporting.

It was noted with satisfaction that the visit of the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is timely and that the exchange of views carried out is exceptionally useful for better mutual knowledge and understanding, which will contribute to further consolidating friendship and cooperation.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials. The following took part for Sao Tome and Principe: Dr Flavio Pires dos Santo, ambassador of Sao Tome and Principe to Portugal; Dr Teotonio d'Alva Tores, state secretary for industry, trade and fishing; and others.

## Tito Meeting

LD241828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--President Josep Broz Tito today received Miguel Trovoada, the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle and had a long and friendly conversation with him.

Prime Minister Trovoada expressed thanks to President Tito for the aid given by Yugoslavia to the struggle of the people of his country for the liberation from colonialism and for consolidating nonalinement as well as for the support which Yugoslavia had extended and was extending to liberation movements in Africa. Thanks to this commitment by Yugoslavia and President Tito in the nonaligned movement, Miguel Trovoada stressed, a large number of countries have become an independent and equitable factor in international relations. In the talks, which confirmed a high degree of identity of views on the part of the two countries, considerable attention was paid to the activities of the nonalined movement.

President Tito stressed the importance of unity in implementing the nonalined policy on the basis of the adopted principles and goals as well as active involvement of all nonalined countries in preparing for nonalined summit in order that the movement might operate as successfully as possible as an independent factor outside the blocs in the direction of resolving acute world problems. The talks also dealt with crises in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world as well as with other issues of international relations.

The wish of both sides to develop bilateral cooperation between the two friendly nonalined countries was also pointed out. The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the President of the Republic, and by Dr Teotonio d'Alvatores, the ambassador of Sao Tome and Principe.

INCREASED TRADE, COOPERATION EXPECTED WITH LIBYA

LD241128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Libya intend to double their trade this year. In the opinion of the two countries business economists, 300 million dollars in goods will be exchanged both ways.

About 15,000 Yugoslavs are building several score projects in Libya now, the port of Missurata, a broadcasting system, a network of transformer stations, long-distance power lines, agricultural complexes, thermal power plants, irrigation systems are only a few of projects which make Libya rank among Yugoslavia's three biggest economic partners from among the developing countries.

A list of thirty or so new projects Libya would like to be built by Yugoslav enterprises was presented to the Yugoslav delegation at the just ended session of the Yugoslav-Libyan mixed committee for the promotion of economic cooperation in Tripoli. These two countries are also ready to make joint appearances on other markets, bearing in mind that Libya was the capital and Yugoslavia the technology and rich experience in the construction of capital projects in developing countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND DISCUSSED IN BELGRADE

AU221606 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic and president of the Polish part of the Yugoslav-Polish mixed committee for economic cooperation, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and president of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee; and Wictor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to Yugoslavia, also participated in the talk, which passed in a friendly and working atmosphere.

Certain problems pertaining to the promotion and further development of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as to the work of the mixed committee for economic cooperation in this connection were discussed. The past development of cooperation and the realization of the 5-year trade agreement for the 1976-1980 period were positively assessed.

Mutual interest and readiness for the further expansion of trade and for the development of industrial cooperation and specialization in a number of industrial branches was noted.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA REPORTS ON PLANNED TRADE INCREASE WITH PRC

AU222100 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 14 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[N.K. report]

[Text] According to the Macedonian Chamber of Economy, commodity trade between Yugoslavia and China will be further increased this year. The value of bilateral trade is expected to total $420 million, including $270 million for exports and $150 million for imports. The share of the economy of our republic in this trade will increase considerably. Our republic has real possibilities for increasing its trade with China by several times as compared with last year when the value of our republic's trade with China amounted to $9.36 million in both directions.

There is strong potential for further increasing commodity trade with China. The Macedonian economic representatives determined this in their contacts with Chinese economic representatives during their recent visit to China. New sources making possible an expansion of mutual trade were uncovered in the course of a number of working contacts. In view of this it is possible that in the near future the Skopje Interimpeks organizations will open an office in Beijing to represent the interests of the entire Macedonian economy.

A Yugoslav economic exhibition which will open in Beijing in April will also greatly contribute toward further increasing the commodity trade with China. Several Macedonian producers, the Tito plant, the 11 Oktombri automobile body plant, the alkaloid factory, the Kumanovo 11 Oktombri plant, the Ohrid Elektromontaza, the Uhis enterprise and several other production and foreign trade firms will participate in this exhibition. During the exhibition it is expected that further contacts will be made with the Chinese partners, new and important trade arrangements will be concluded and, what is most important, new prospects will be opened for further trade developments.

TANJUG REPORTS ON TITO MESSAGE TO AMIN

LD231642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milan Cosevski, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Uganda, yesterday forwarded in Kampala a message from Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, to Idi Amin, president of Uganda. The message referred to the activity of the nonalined countries and to some international questions.

TITO RECEIVES TRADE UNION LEADER SPILJAK

LD232252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Igalo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, this morning.

Mika Spiljak informed President Tito about the organization's activity in carrying out the conclusions of its eighth congress, in particular regarding the realization of President Tito's initiative on promoting collective work, responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations, which has found strong support.

DIE PRESSE REVIEWS BELGRADE 'WARNINGS' TO DJILAS

AU231530 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Dispatch by DIE PRESSE's Belgrade correspondent: "Yugoslavia's 'Only Dissident' Sharply Warned by Police; Is Moscow Behind This Move?"]

[Summary] Belgrade (CVKO--Yugoslavia's best-known dissident Milovan Djilas has been given a serious warning by a state police officer, and he was threatened with "energetic measures" should he fail to heed this warning. The warning, which was read to Djilas at the police station, stated that lately Djilas and his friends have displayed an organized activity, both inside and outside the country, siding with foreign anti-Yugoslav propaganda machinery and criticizing the highest achievements of Yugoslav society--self-administration and nonalinement.

"Djilas was also reproached for his criticism of a foreign communist party, a criticism that harmed Yugoslavia's position. Although no names were mentioned, this can only apply to the CPSU. Political observers assume that the Soviets have protested against Djilas' statements abroad, and that this has caused a strain on Tito's repeatedly postponed trip to Moscow.

Should this assumption be corrected, then Yugoslavia has exposed itself with its threats against Djilas to the charge that it has again risked part of its image as an independent communist state for the wish for better relations with Moscow.

"The 'friends of Djilas' referred to [in the police warning] will probably be alleged Croatian and Serbian "nationalists" as well as dissident intellectuals.

TANJUG EXAMINES CAUSES OF INFLATION, SHORTAGES

LD241658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)--Last year's inflationary rate of 13.4 percent in Yugoslavia was in the range of the industrially medium-size developed countries, such as Greece and Spain. It was close to Italy, and even to Sweden. This year, however, there is a danger of its going beyond this percentage and of returning Yugoslavia to regions with a higher rate of rises in prices.

Early this year, the Yugoslavs became confronted with problems they almost forgot in keeping their domestic market regularly supplied. The insufficient supply with coffee, milk. good meat, even with cars comes up more and more often. Until recently, the car factories granted very easy terms to prospective buyers, but there are queues for cars now.

In the meantime, Yugoslavia has become a new European economic curiosity. It is likely the only country in Europe in which 40 percent of the gross national product is spent on capital projects at present.

The basic cause lying under the problem of supply is an over-tension in commodity-money relationship as a consequence of expenditures going up more quickly than the gross national product, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Market and Prices Imer Pulja told the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The available supply of goods was insufficient to meet so high a demand despite the high growth rate of production. The surplus demand was shifted on to prices or some goods were in short supply. As a result, prices were considerably quicker to go up.

Yugoslavia is one of the world's largest building sites today. Huge funds are spent on ambitious, and sometimes, economically unjustified projects. But the Yugoslav economy, eager to expand, can hardly provide money for them. Up-to-date but expensive newly-built factories are burdened with installment rates of loans for their construction. Though they offer more expensive goods, they are unable to set money enough aside for the capital reserve funds.